REGISTERED No. 1—1

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,857.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 187

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
[illegible] .... 3½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line............ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander M. Woodhouse, on THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Aleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 4th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 11th July,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Naples	„	600
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	29th June.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Harlow	6th July.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haslwood	17th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will [illegible] for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta —

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREAT-COATS, EMPTY PACKING CASES, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Meadow Street, No. 26.

A quantity of Great Coats, Empty Packing Cases, and Helmet Basket, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

THE Undersigned have just landed, Ex. S.S. PEKIN, a small supply of GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT in pints, bottled by Messrs. READ BROS., BULL DOG Trade Mark. Price per Cask of 6 doz. pints, Rs. 3-12 per doz. Cash, and Rs. 4 per doz. Credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."
Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins and Bottles, by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

REMEDIES FOR
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs.	a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy .... Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3	8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1	0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium .... Pint.	1	4
Ditto .... Quart.	2	4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium .... Pint.	1	0
Ditto .... Quart.	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1	0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1	0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3	0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution :—

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major S. R. C. Westropp, Khandapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras, India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE OOMRAWUTTE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on the 12th day of July 1877, at the hour of 2 p.m., at the Registered Office thereof at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when the Liquidators will submit their REPORT of the manner in which the WINDING UP has been hitherto conducted.

PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Liquidators.

ARDASIR & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.
Rs. 12 complete.
D. S. KEMP & CO.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Claims by Death paid during the year (exclusive of Bonus Additions) amounted to £421,448. 7s. 5d.—During the past eleven years alone upwards of Four Millions Sterling has been paid to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses containing Revised Rates of Premium, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a Black Arab Horse, 14 1¾, four years old. Good action and fast. Apply "X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A VACANCY in a "CHUMMERY" for a BACHELOR. Five minutes' walk to the Fort. Tram quite close. Address "X Y Z," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

THE NEW SCHOOL-ROOM, on the Esplanade, will (D. V.) be OPENED for Pupils on MONDAY, July 2nd. Application to be made to Miss PRESCOTT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REQUISTES FOR HOME GOING PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs.	s.
Deck Suits ....from	10	0
Overland Suits ...... „	25	0
Warm Cheviot ...... „	35	0
Overcoats, Whitney „	45	0
Do. for Evening „	22	0
Cardigan Jackets... „	9	8
„ „ „	11	8
Dressing Gowns...from	10	0
Sleeping Suits ...6-8 to	17	8
Pyjamas .... (Per Half doz.)	16	8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth	22	8
„ Superfine ...	28	0
„ Printed Cambric ...	28	0
„ Oxford-Cloth	36	0
„ Flannel ...	49	0
„ Silk & Wool	62	0
„ Spun Silk ..	67	0
Under Vests ....from	14	0
„ .... „	24	0
Socks, Cotton pr.doz „	9	8
Socks Merino „ „	15	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ... „ „	5	0
Linen Faced Collars ...... „ „	0	14

	Rs.	a.
Hand Bags	11	0
Best Hide Gladstone......	32	0
Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0
Sheets ....p. pr.	9	8
Blankets, fine Scarlet „	22	0
Blankets, fine White Whitney ....p. pr.	25	0
Rugs, Long Striped Whitney .... „	18	0
Mauds, Fine Scotch.from	22	0
Pillows, Travelling.	2	8
„ Horse Hair	7	8
„ Steamed Feather	7	0
Cases for above......each	1	4
Toilet Covers .... „	1	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	0
Camp Bedsteads, Folding, to fit under seat ..	35	0
Towels, general use...six	5	0
Towels, Turkish Bath.six	10	8
Napkins, fine Damask, doz	10	8
Money Belts ....each	4	8
Sovereign Boxes ...... „	3	0
Purses, Solid Leather „	3	0
Chairs, Folding, for Travellers ....from	6	8
Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide per yard............	6	8

	Rs.	a.
Fine Irish Linen Collars .... „ „	6	0
Scarfs, for Pin.........from	1	0
„ to tie	1	12
„ Sailor's Knot „	1	12
Gloves, Warm, Berlin „	2	0
Mits „ „ „	1	12
Mufflers, Warm...... „	2	0
Braces, best quality „	2	0
Travelling Baths, forming Trunk ... „	30	0
Hats, Soft Tweed.........	5	0
„ Felt, various shapes ....from	7	8
Helme's, Pith ...... „	5	0
„ White Cork. „	14	8
Pugrees .... „	1	8
Caps, Tweed............	3	8
„ Balmoral.........	5	0
„ Turban ...from	3	8
Umbrellas, Alpaca..from	6	8
„ Silk ...... „	10	8
„ Sun ...... „	7	8
Trunks, Overland...from	22	0
„ for Rail	12	8
„ Solid Leather	50	0
Bags, Courier or Cash...	6	12
„ Soiled Linen ...	4	12

	Rs.	a.
Hand Mirrors, Folding...	2	4
Hair Brushes, in Leather Cass............per pair	10	8
Combs, in Case ....each	0	12
„ Toilet......	1	0
Nail Brushes.........from	0	14
Tooth „	0	10
Guards for above..as. 8 &	1	4
Clothes Brushes...... rom	1	4
Hat „ ...... „	1	4
Shoe Horns............ „	0	14
Bath Sponges......... „	3	8
Sponge Bags...... „	1	12
Soap, Marine pr box of 3	1	4
„ Toilet „	1	0
Soap, Boxes, metal.........	2	0
Perfumes	1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine	1	0
Lavender Water (Sainsbury's)	2	0
Pommade (Atkinsons)...	1	4
Lime Juice and Glycerine	0	10
Razors	2	8
Nail Scissors	1	0
Pocket Knives............	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	8
Railway Keys............	2	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
WILL COMMENCE
MONDAY, JULY 2ND.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT
BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits..........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Suits	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from.........35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns.from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.........	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ......6 to	15	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats.........	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ....9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair.........	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets.........each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags.........	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ...... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows.........	5	0
Travelling do.........	1	8
English Feather do.......	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do.......	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps......... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5	5
Warm Gloves.........	1	0
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf.........	1	0
Sailors' Knot......1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ....1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes....	2	12
Gents' Slippers.........	2	8
Ladies' Shoes.........	2	12

	Rs.	a
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	2
Sponge Bags.........	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes.........	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes.........	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	2
Do. Strops.........3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors.........1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes......	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps.........	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do Stick.........	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1	8
Fragrant Florelline......	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus.........	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach.........5-8 to	12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

MOTHERS AND NURSES.—For Children Cutting their Teeth, nothing excels Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which is not a medicine but used only on the Gums; CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC. It Cools the Gums and gives immediate relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.

Agents :—TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay.

MACHINERY
FOR
INDIA.

Messrs. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers.
CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.
Select and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents : Mathew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Empress Mills, Nagpur, a HEAD JOBBER or ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER with not less than 5 years' practical experience. Apply at the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICES.

To CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARUCK, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 26th June 1877.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, beg to request that you will call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of the City to discuss the advisability of establishing a Volunteer Rifle Corps.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

(Sd.) J. M. Maclean.
H. Maxwell.
F. D. Parker.
Wm. A. Baker.
D. Graham.
Roger Sedgwick.
John Marshall.
Alex. McHinch.
W. R. Wyer.
Alfred Cooper.
Wm. Thos. Lord.
A. McM. Taylor.

(Sd.) Wm Gordon.
J. Westall.
W. M. Tennent.
R. L. Stewart.
W. L. Galpine.
Fraser S. Hore.
Wm. Latham.
H. R. Cormack.
T. B. Kirkham.
A. Tait.
W. Thacker.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, to be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 26th June 1877.

THE ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be OPENED at Poona on the 20th August.

For further particulars, apply to

Major A. PULLAN, Hony. Secretary,
F. A. Exhibition.

FOR SALE, half a dozen THEODOLITES in good order. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,
Superintendent of Surveys, Kattywar.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. Towers and Sons, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay ;—

Suits made, just as you like them	Rs. 25	worth	Rs.	0	
Suits made to the latest fashion ......from	„ 16	to	„	20	
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits..	„ 14	to	„	18	
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca	„ 9	to	„	4	
ALLAN'S CLYCONION WATERPROOF SUITS	Rs. 30				

REGIMENTAL CAPES, ALL SIZES.

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

For Sale.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS constantly on sale an assortment of Gold and Silver, Hunting and Open-face WATCHES, both English and Geneva, of the best Manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, also American Clocks in great variety.

All goods guaranteed and at the reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electro-plating and gilding on any metal carefully performed. Work guaranteed and rates low.

CERTIFICATE.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co., Nineteen Years in Business in Meadow Street.

Mr. Pestonjee Framjee leaves our service to-day, on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the Public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

Mr. NEUBERG respectfully begs to inform his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has just received further supplies of TRICHINOPOLIES of the undermentioned Brands, in SPLENDID CONDITION, Manufactured from Tobacco specially selected and reserved. He offers them for sale with the confidence a really FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires.

CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs.	20	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	2-4	per Box of 100
Do. No. 1	„	17	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	2	per Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME......	„	20	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	2-4	per Box of 100
Do. No. 1	„	17	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	2	per Box of 100
NONPAREILS	„	15	per 1,000
Do.	„	1-12	per Box of 100

CIGARS.

PRINCIPES	Rs.	20	per 1,000
Do.	„	2-4	per Box of 100
FAVORITAS.........	„	22	per 1,000
Do.	„	2-8	per Box of 100
REGALIAS ELEGANTE....	„	25	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	3	per Box of 100

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
"LONDRES."
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havanna par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

MANILLA CIGARS.
"CAVITES."
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100. Rs. 7.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.

A grey Arab galloway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.

A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.

A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.

A thorough-bred Water mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 500.

A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.

A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 550.

A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.

A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300.

A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness Rs. 900.

A strong well-conditioned bay Australian brougham horse, 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. 600.

A grey chargosh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND TO
H. H. THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved Pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after July 1st, the Down Mail will leave Colaba, Bombay, at 7 a.m., Surat 3-5, Broach 4-54, Baroda 6-45 and arrive at Ahmedabad at 9-35 p.m.

The up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6 a.m., Baroda 8-55, Broach 10-45, Surat 12-55 and arrive at Colaba at 8-30 p.m.

Down Mixed trains will leave Colaba at 7-15 a.m. and arrive at Surat at 7-5 p.m., Surat at 8-55 a.m. and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p.m., Ahmedabad at 8 a.m. and arrive at Wadhwan at 2 p.m.

Up mixed trains will leave Wadhwan at 8-30 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad 2-30 p.m., Ahmedabad at 7-30 a.m. and arrive at Surat 6-30 p.m., Surat 6-30 a.m. and arrive at Colaba at 7 p.m.

Branch line trains will be arranged to meet the mixed trains.

For further particulars see the Time Tables exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER :—

Squared Logs	1,[illegible]00	Tons.
Scantlings.........	1,000	do.
Boards	850	do.
Brake Blocks	5,150	No.

Specification and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templets of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 18th of July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st June 1877.

NOTICE.

COL. HENRY TORRENS VINCENT, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY TORRENS VINCENT, late of Hampton Hill House, near Bath, in the county of Somerset, a Colonel in the Bombay Army, deceased, who died at Hampton Hill House aforesaid on the 11th July 1876, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the exemplification of the PROBATE of the Will annexed) were GRANTED on the 19th June 1877 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co., are required, on or before FRIDAY, the 27th July 1877, to send to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claim upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to SOPHIA FRANCES VINCENT, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attornies at Law, Bombay.

Now Ready—Price Rs. 8, Interleaved.

THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
BEING
ACT X. OF 1877,
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR ESTABLISHING HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE IN INDIA,
AND THE
AMENDED LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, GRANTED IN PURSUANCE THEREOF.

Bombay :—THACKER & Co.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karas, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbaw Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS RAILWAY AND SURVEY STORES.

OAKES AND Co., under instructions from the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th July 1877, commencing at 12 Noon, in the Yard attached to the General Stores Royapooram, Madras a large quantity of Serviceable Surplus Stores, consisting of Coopers Adzes, Shell and Screw Augers, Felling and Wedge Axes, Sliding Bevils, Braces and Bits, Tower Bolts with Brass Knobs, Braces with Drills, Firmer, Mortice, Socket, Stone Cutting and Turning Chisels, Compasses, Mortice, Cutting and Marking Gauges, Firmer and Socket Gauges, Rail Grips or Slings, Quarrying, Keying and Cap Hammers, Mining Picks, Hasps and Staples, Brass Stop Hinges, Iron Butts, Drawing Knives, Almirah and Box Locks, Brass Padlocks, Pivots Sash Iron or Window Hinges, Joiners, Trying, Skew Rabbit, Round, Bead and Plough Planes, Templates, Brass Rings, Pit and Hand Saws, Marine Spikes, Argand Chimney Glasses, White, Red and Crown Lenses, Foot Rules 1 foot 2 Fold, Tailors' Scissors, Quarrying Wedges, Emery Corn, Litharge, Rotten Stone, Burnt Terra de Sienna Reaper and Spike Nails, Fire Rakes Dredging Shovels, Cast Iron Spout Heads, Burning White, Squares, Anvils, Crowbars, Jumpers, Axles for Tipping Wagons, Pedestal, Wagon Wheels, Angle and Flat Iron, Hoop Iron, Round, Square, Blister and Cast Steel, Flat, Oval, &c., &c.

A quantity of Surveyors' Instruments, Stationery, &c., consisting of Letter Cases tin, Foolscap, Demy, Medium and Royal sizes Round Tin Cases for Maps Mordan's Leather Letter Cases with Patent Locks, Compasses proportional, Cloth Calico, Newman's Color Boxes, Color Cakes assorted, mounted Section, Drawing paper continuous, Copying Presses, [illegible] Presses, Brass Circular and Semi-circular Protractors Parallel Rules, Parallel Rules with Brass Bridge, Lancewood Squares, [illegible] Stamps, &c., &c., &c.

Also a quantity of WHITE BUNTING,
AND
A large assortment of Unserviceable Stores of all descriptions.

*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

OAKES AND Co.,
Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH JUNE, 1877.

WITH the exception of some parts of Guzerat, where the rains are late in setting in, the weather reports from all parts of the country are most favourable, and already the Government returns indicate that prospects have undergone a material change for the better in the famine districts. It is too soon yet of course for trade to derive any direct benefit from this improvement, but the outlook for the coming season is decidedly encouraging, as a continuance of favourable weather means a large trade both in imports and exports. In Bombay the rain has held off for the past three days which has admitted of a resumption of shipping operations, and as the telegraphic advices respecting the home produce markets have been slightly better, we have had rather more doing than was the case during the preceding week. In imports, however, great quietness still prevails, and is likely to be maintained for another month or six weeks at least. Money is easy, Shares and Government Paper quiet and lower, Sterling Exchange firmer, and Freights dull at £1-16-3 by steamer and £1-17-6 by sailing ships for Liverpool.

On the 24th instant we received advice by wire of Parliament having sanctioned a new Indian Loan for 5 millions sterling, half of which is to be permanent debt and the other half in Treasury notes. As this was 1¾ millions in excess of the amount mentioned in the Financial Statement of the Government of India, who had already arranged to borrow 78 lacs additional on this side, it was at first very generally supposed that Government might possibly be making provision for disturbances arising from the unsettled state of political affairs, but it has since been officially announced that the intention is only to borrow such portion of the amount as may be absolutely required, unless the Government of India are not in a position to meet the Secretary of State's Bills, or an adverse state of Exchange compels him to suspend his drawings. With the probability, however, of the famine costing considerably less than was originally estimated, and the comparative steadiness now shown by Exchange, there is little likelihood of either contingency arising, so that there is nothing in the announcement to disturb the present condition of financial prospects.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, when the usual sum of £265,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£164,000 to Calcutta and £1,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·69d., and £100,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·68d., tenders at 1s. 8 11/16d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras receiving in full in Bills, but only 75 per cent. in telegraphic transfers, and on Bombay 90 per cent. of the amounts applied for in Bills only. As compared with last week's biddings the result shows an advance of fully ⅛ per cent., and presumably in sympathy with this improvement Bar Silver has risen from 53½d. to 53¾d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

MONEY.—The market has not undergone any quotable change during the week, the rate for fixed loans in the bazaar being still 3 per cent., and the Bank of Bombay's advertised minimum for loans against Government Paper and short-dated Bank Bills 6 per cent. The last published statement of the Bank showed an increase in Public Deposits of upwards of 25 lacs, but Other Deposits were less by 8 lacs, and Loans and Bills Discounted together increased by 7½ lacs, so that the Cash Balance only showed an addition of 11½ lacs. The proportion of Cash to Liabilities now stands at about 65 per cent., an exceptionally strong position, especially with some months of dull trade in prospect, and although the subscriptions to the new loan next month will cause a slightly increased demand for money, it will not be sufficient to counteract other influences which are all in favour of greater ease.

We learn by wire to-day that the Bank of Bengal have reduced their rates of discount 1 per cent. all round which brings them to the same level as the Bank of Bombay.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Business for this mail opened on Saturday on the basis of 1s. 8 9/16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8¾d. for three months' sight Credits, which were the closing rates for last steamer, but a decidedly firmer feeling was apparent owing to stronger advices from Calcutta, and on Monday Credits advanced to 1s. 8 15/16d., which was followed on Tuesday by a further advance of 1/16d. all round. No actual change took place on Wednesday, but this morning on receipt of advice of the rates obtained for Council drafts in London yesterday a further rise of 1/16d. was established, and the market closes firm at the following quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 11/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d., 6 months' 1s. 9½d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 9⅛d., 6 months' 1s. 9 5/16d. per rupee. As usual at this time of year the business doing has been limited, only a small amount of Private Paper being offered, while the demand for Bank Bills has been equally small, although for delivery from October to January a considerable amount of demand has been sold at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. There are still sellers at this figure on Calcutta account, where, it is evident, much stronger views are entertained respecting Exchange than those current here, telegraphic transfers having been negotiated there yesterday, September-October delivery, at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. How far these views are likely to be borne out it is difficult to say. The appearance of our own market at present and for some time to come is likely to be in favour of much lower rates, but on the other hand a large export business is expected in Calcutta during the next two months, which may be sufficient to counteract the weakness here, although not to an extent to render any material advance probable.

On Calcutta, to-day's rates are for demand drafts ⅛ to 3/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅝ per cent. discount.

From Hong-Kong, the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. ⅜d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5⅜d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The unsettled state of political matters at home, and probably also the nearer approach of the new loan, has caused a duller feeling in the market this week, buyers have shown little disposition to do business, and rates have receded slightly all round. We quote:—Fours Rs. 98; Four-and-a-half Rs. 98½; Fives and-a-half Rs. 102½ to ¼.

SHARES.—The market has been decidedly quieter this week, and in most instances prices have receded somewhat. Bank of Bombays have declined ½ per cent., the closing quotation being 43 per cent. premium. Agras are in demand at an advance of Rs. 6 per share. Land Companies, with the exception of Colabas which have advanced Rs. 10, are lower, Mazagons having fallen Rs. 35 and Port Cannings Rs. 5 per share. Press Companies are somewhat irregular. In Fort Press shares, owing to the fall of a chimney doing damage it is estimated to the extent of a lac of rupees, a decline of Rs. 250 has taken place. Akbar Press are Rs. 100, Berar and Mofussil Rs. 5 per share lower. East India Press have advanced Rs. 50, Scinde and Punjaub Rs. 40, Albert Co. of Kurrachee Rs. 15, and Scinde Press Rs 25 per share. Spinning and Weaving Companies, although somewhat steadier at the close, have as a rule been weaker all round. We note a decline of Rs. 5 in Broach Mills, Mazagon, and Oriental Rs. 10 in Alexandra, Dhurrumsey, Hindustan, Jauraz Balloo, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 15 in Alliance and Madras United, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, Rs. 30 in Bombay United and Nerisd, Rs. 35 in Sassoon, and Rs. 50 per share in Madras Spinning.

OUR PIECE GOODS Market within the past few days has shown a slightly better tone, the demand from up-country has been a shade more active, and although prices are no higher, a better business has been done, the clearances from first hands being estimated at about 500 and from the bazaar at about 800 packages. The improvement, however, has been more observable in indents, of which a fair amount have been sent forward of late, dealers looking to the more favourable prospects up-country being more disposed to commit themselves to future operations. So far, however, we are still considerably behind what might be expected in an average season, and although supplies here of nearly all descriptions are large, there must be a large gap to be filled, and should we have a continuance of weather favourable to the crops and fairly good advices from home, there is every prospect of a materially increased business being done later on. The clearances this week in Grey Goods have been mainly in Shirtings, Madapollams, and Jacconets, at generally speaking unaltered prices, but average makes of 8¼ lb. Shirtings and 2¾ lb. Madapollams are the turn lower, while 8 lb. 45-inch Shirtings have gone slightly in favour of sellers. Of Bleached Goods considerable sales have been made in Shirtings and Jacconets, and values are unchanged throughout except for Figured Shirtings, which are difficult of sale at a reduction of As. 2 per piece. In Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods transactions have been insignificant, and prices are nominally unaltered.

TWIST.—The market has not changed in tone, sellers being fairly firm owing to moderate stocks and latterly firmer news from home. The sales, however, have been very small, and the only alterations in prices are an advance of ¼ anna per lb. in 20s and 40s Mule and 40s Water. Local Yarns are very firm, and last week's advance is well maintained, but no further improvement has taken place.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Some few transactions have taken place in Braziers to arrive at an advance of As. 4 per cwt., but on the spot there is next to nothing doing, and only the small available stock keeps the market steady. *Yellow Metal* is quiet but steady at unchanged prices. *Iron* continues dull, and values are nominally as last quoted.

COALS.—The greatest dulness still prevails, and with numerous sellers to arrive prices are again slightly in favour of buyers. The only transaction reported to arrive is a cargo of Montague Higginson's Welsh Hartley, April sailing via Cape, at Rs. 16 per ton. To-day there are sellers of Davison's West Hartley via Cape at Rs. 18½, buyers at Rs 18, sellers by steamer at Rs. 18 no buyers. Laird's Welsh Hartley is nominally at Rs. 16, Watson's Hartley at Rs. 16½, Candiff Rs. 16½ to Rs. 17 per ton via Cape.

COTTON.—Following the course of the advices from Liverpool by wire our market for the first few days after the departure of last steamer was dull in the extreme, and prices gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, but yesterday and to-day a firmer feeling has again been apparent and prices have recovered to within Re. 1 per candy of last mail's quotations. For a great portion of the week shipping operations were impracticable owing to stormy weather, and purchases for export have accordingly been insignificant nor have the local mills been active buyers, so that the total transactions of the week does not exceed about 4,000 bales.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the week	9,992	9,000	6,783
Total since 1st Sept.	1,117,496	1,058,952	1,320,458

The *Clearances for Sea* during the week have been 21,468 bales, making a total of 739,137 bales since 1st January, against 782,440 bales for the same period last year. The stoppage put to shipments by unfavourable weather has delayed the departure of several vessels, and it now seems doubtful whether the total clearances for the six months ending 30th instant will be much if anything over 750,000 bales. The quantity in store we estimate as still about 15,000 to 20,000 bales over last year, but as against this, as we have previously pointed, we have to look for shorter supplies later on.

It is too early yet to form any idea of the preparations for next crop, but so far as the rains go, nothing could be more favourable, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Broach and Surat, where no rain has yet fallen. There is ample time yet, however, before its absence will affect prospects in any way.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Bull-pressed—		Candy	C. & F.
New Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	.... Rs. 202	= 5½d.
„ Omrawuttee Good	do.	.... „ 194	= 5¼d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	.... „ 189	= 5⅛d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	.... „ 183	= 4 15/16d.
„ Dhollera Good	do.	.... „ 195	= 5¼d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	.... „ 190	= 5⅛d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	.... „ 185	= 5d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	.... „ 180	= 4⅞d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in active request owing to improved advices from home, and prices have advanced As. 8 to As. 4 per cwt., to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-4 to Re. 6-5 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is in improved demand for the same reason, and active buying has taken place latterly at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Supplies of good quality are still scarce, and with better advices from home prices are Re. 1 per candy higher. We now quote:—White Rs. 37, Mixed Rs. 35½, Red Rs. 31½ to Rs. 32½, per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ANNOT LYLE, 1,287 tons, Captain J. English, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. NIZAM, 1727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mail, and the following cargo:—boxes silver, 12 bales twist, 2 boxes gold thread, 19 cases silk, 2 boxes beads, 14 packages piece goods, 695 bags pumice, 81 bags gold coin, 6 boxes ..., 42 packages cloves, 24 bags bajree, 665 bags rind, 5 cases saffron, and 5 bags seeds, 2 bags packages merchandise, gum, and ...

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Suez, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Marathon............	Jones	Falmouth.
	Shah Jehan	Harwood	Calcutta.
	King Richard (s) ..	Nelson	China.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailor	Coast and Calcutta.

The Ship Annot Lyle, English, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
24	Blairhoyle	Bryce...........	Liverpool, Mar 15.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
24	Mahratta (s)...........	....	....
	Asia (s)	....	....
	Mediator (s)............	....	....
	Star of Erin............	....	....
	Baron Aberdare......	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Blairhoyle—Mr and Mrs St Clair and 2 children.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 13 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from London.
13 Tuscany, ss, Green, from Portsaid.
14 Legislatore, ss, Burley, from Calcutta.
15 Kate, ss, Woods, from Portsaid.
15 Peiho, ss, Lecointre, from Marseilles.
16 Batavia, D G boat, Paquet, from Newdiep.
16 Black Watch, ss, Love, from Busorah.
16 Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.
16 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Bombay.
16 Zeal, ss, Prieste, from Calcutta.
17 Geelong, ss, Fraser, from Bombay.
17 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, from Calcutta.
17 Glendale, ss, Speck, from Cardiff.
17 Bokhara, ss, Wyatt, from Calcutta.
18 Niger, ss, Duff, from Calcutta.
19 Ben Venue, ss, Kidner, from Genova.
19 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, from London.
20 Glenartney, ss, Gollard, from Hankow.
20 City of Poonah, ss, Miller, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June. 13 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, to Bombay.
14 Tuscany, ss, Green, to Calcutta.
14 Legislatore, ss, Burley, to London.
15 Kate, ss, Woods, to Galle.
15 Commissariat, ss, Watson, to Busorah.
16 Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, to Zanzibar.
16 Peiho, ss, Lecointre, to Shanghai.
16 Black Watch, ss, Love, to London.
16 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Liverpool.
17 Zeal, ss, Prieste, to London.
17 Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Venice.
17 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, to London.
18 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
18 Bokhara, ss, Wyatt, to London.
20 Copia, ss, Tucker, to Kurrachee.
20 Ben Venue, ss, Kidner, to Calcutta.
20 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, to Calcutta.
20 Glenartney, ss, Gollard, to London.
20 City of Poonah, ss, Miller, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Batavia, D G boat, Paquet, from Newdiep.
Mansoura, E ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.
Glendale, ss, Speck, from Cardiff.
Niger, ss, Duff, from Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1381 Childwall Hall (s), Tregarthin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1111 Egbert (s), Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.
865 Marina (s), Ramsay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1359 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

FOR HAVRE.
1099 Lalla, Vance—George Lockhart & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
679 Antofagasta, Halliday—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
1890 Hydaspes (s), Rennoldson—Mails, 29th June.

FOR LONDON.
1405 Stockbridge, Lang—G. Willie & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.
913 Serica, Mathews—Finlay, Muir & Co.
782 St. Nichols, Hill—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1378 Atmosphere, Wright—Pelly & Co.
1494 Cora, Coombs—Farnham & Co.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.
1382 Sumatra (s), Coboara—C. Gr ndona.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1403 Tanjore (s), Almond—P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.
1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 6th July.

FOR RANGOON.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.
1172 Burmah, Crocket—Wallace & Co.
1250 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
943 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

FOR ROTERDAIN.
1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.
782 St. Andrew, McLan—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.
1296 Almoor, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1012 Berteaux, Post—The Captain.
1276 Benefactor, Shields—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1492 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1479 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
343 Flying Cloud, Williams—Finlay Scott & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1305 Glee Maiden, Cummins—N. Manuckjee & Co.
810 Inveranon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Koina (s), Morrison.
1358 Morington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
548 Mula (s), Doert.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
593 Rehemany, Milne.
1413 Tobique, Davis—The Captain.
1293 Winged Hunter, Panno—The Captain.
1295 Whittier, Swap.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
155 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembroke s—1,931 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—19 casks old files, Mahamedally Peerbhoy.

Mirzapore s—7 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 2 cases cutlery, Cassum Abdoolrehman; 10 drums linseed oil, A Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—2 hogsheads corcks, A C Dady and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—46 cases claret, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 200 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 70 cases claret, Bomanjee Maneckjee.

Batavia s—30 cases brandy, C Bouneviale and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—160 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.

Knight Companion—300 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.

Marina s—400 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 28 bales wool, Dhurumsee Velljee; 1,396 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co.

Egbert s—8 000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Childwall Hall s—8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 28 bales wool, Nuratum Davidass.

Helen Scott—150 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraz.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—2 boxes gold bars value Rs 94,000 and 2 boxes silver coins value Rs 4,000, The C M Bank of I L and China; 2 bales carpets, Choonilall Munmohundass; 250 cwts myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co; 13 bundles E teeth, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—207 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—10 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—486 bags wheat, P and O S N Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Sumatra s—12 bags coffee, G R Purvis.

FOR ALEXANDRIA

Nizam s—450 bales gunny bags, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nizam s—120 chests indigo, 44 bags turmeric and 1 bale wool, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Richard s—6 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 18 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmenaron; 35 chests opium, Thacursee Sewes.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·696
Temperature of the Air.....................................	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer......................................	80·4
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	·811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.) ...	80·1
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	496.
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month.....................................	34·43
„ „ „ year...	35·19
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of the 28th	0·02

HIGH COURT.—29TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)

LONG CAUSES.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—Archibald ... achapan and others vs Hajee Abdool Rumon Allarakhia—Craigie, Lynch and O.—Part heard.

653-76—Balcrishna and B—Eduljee ... Cursetjee Chinimini vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cona.

248-76—Fletcher and Smith—Eswant Ramchunder and others vs Vajee Vajeshunker—Crawford and Boevey.

9-77—M H Khan—Misri Kannum and another vs Ayshaba and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

127-77—Macfarlane and G—Merarjee Toolsidass vs Bhani Nandu and others—Shapoorjee and T—Part heard.

236-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—J V Vinay and others vs Lukhmidass Vussonjee and others—Shapoorjee Cursetjee.

423-75—Mr Fletcher—N Byramjee Dustoor vs ... Madu and others—... vs Ahmed Saheb.

437-76—Rimington H and L—Aishabebee vs Owen. ... bi Munshee—Craigie, Lynch and another vs Cursetjee

269-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbesscot and Winter—In person. Hormusjee B and others vs Ludba and others vs Curson

7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Abrojee. Bawa—Khunder...

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

719-76—Sh... P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon ... Hassam and others—Rimington H and L.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Doran, Col, Bengal 27th Punjaub Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Mahon, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from England.
Baird, Capt, Bengal R E, on duty, from England.
Penn, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 27.

Spencer, Capt, Bombay Brigade Major, on duty, to Mhow.

JUNE 28.

Roberts, Lieut and (Local Capt), Bombay 66th Foot, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Doran, Col, Bengal 27th Punjaub Infantry, to join, to Nowshera (Punjaub).
McGrath, Surg Major, Bombay 4th Brigade R A, to join, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, June 27.

Lieut C E Harrison, 56th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, 22nd N I, on probation.

It has been intimated by India Head Quarters that Col J C Hailes has been posted to the 6th Brigade R A.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Col J A Wood, V C, Commdt 14th N I, from the 2nd to the 5th July, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

Surg Major J Greig to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Serjeant M Malone, P W Dept, is granted 12 months furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Qr Mr Serjt J Clarke, Sappers and Miners, is granted 12 months furlough to England, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon R Bowman, Indian Medl Depart, are replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C from the 22nd May.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col H P Sykes, 2nd L C.

In continuation of G O 12th June, the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O dated 10th January 1877:—Col J P Sandwith, Staff Corps, on an ordinary pension of £456-5-0 or an annuity of £68-12-0.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Conductor J M Keene.

The undermentioned Officers, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors: Captains J G Gillmor, G H F Codrington, H D Cathcart, J Affleck, R V Malden, J Gatacre, C E Blowers, G Mackenzie, and F J Wise.

Brigadier-General G R S Burrows, Quarter Master General, to officiate as Adjutant General of the Army, vice Brigadier-General Aitchison, CB.

Colonel R Baigrie, CB, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, to officiate as Quarter-Master General of Army, vice Brigadier-General Burrows.

Colonel S DeB Edwardes, officiating Commandant, 2nd Grenadiers, to officiate as Deputy Quarter-Master General, vice Major Hogg, on furlough.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following alterations in the constitution of the Adjutant General's Department:—

1 All appointments to the grade of Assistant or Deputy Assistant Adjutant General will be made on the establishment of the Department; the stations of the Officers so appointed and their departmental duties being assigned to them from time to time under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2 Officers performing the duties of Brigade-Major in District commands will hereafter be designated Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. This change of designation, or the transfer of a Brigade-Major to a District, will not involve a fresh tenure of Staff appointment.

3 The Staff salary of Deputy Assistants Adjutant General will be Rupees 400 per mensem, with the office allowance now sanctioned for Brigade-Majors.

With reference to the above, the undermentioned Brigade-Majors are to be Deputy Assistants Adjutant General on the Establishment during the remainder of their present tour of Staff service:—

Captain A G Spencer, 56th Foot, Bombay District.
Major R M Lloyd, Staff Corps, Belgaum District.
Captain C A Cuningham, Staff Corps, Sind District.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangement is ordered:—

Messrs C C Hearsey and W H W Searle, Acting Third and Fourth Officers of the Indian Government Steam Vessel "Dalhousie," to officiate as Second and Third Officers, respectively, of that vessel from the 29th April 1877, inclusive, vice Roskell, Acting Second Officer, left behind on the departure of that vessel to the Persian Gulf.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr E McG H Fulton, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikapur, is allowed previlege leave for three months from 15th August next. He is also allowed departmental leave for fifteen days.

Mr T Hart-Davies, Educational Inspector in Sind, is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Fulton, or until further orders.

Azam Chimnajee Vithal, Head Karkun at Dindori, in the Nassik District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Nasik under Section 37 of Act X 1872.

Azam Martand Sadashiv, Head Karkun to the Mamlatdar of Kopergaon, in the District of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class, in the Ahmednagar District under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Mr E Hingley, Chief Clerk of the Bombay Police Court, Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Government Work-house, is allowed privillege leave of absence for two months from the beginning of July next.

Mr Horace W Barker, the Senior Judicial Clerk, is appointed to act for Mr Hingley during his absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr C H Jopp, C S, is allowed furlough on medical certificate to England for two years from 29th June. He is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from the 22nd idem.

Mr Nagoba Sonoba, Deputy Collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Poona, is allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for five months.

The Honourable Theodore Cracraft Hope, CSI, is appointed to be Revenue and Police Commissioner, ND, vice Mr L R Ashburner, CSI, appointed to be a Temporary Member of Council. The Honourable T C Hope, CSI, will continue to hold the office of Agent to the Governor at Surat until further orders.

The following substantive promotions are made on the appointment of the Hon T C Hope, C S I, to be Revenue and Police Commissioner, N D:—

Mr H E Jacomb, substantive pro tem Collector and Magistrate of the District of Belgaum, and Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ahmednagar, to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Belgaum, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ahmednagar until further orders

Mr W R Pratt, First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad and Acting Collector and Magistrate of the District of Surat to be substantive pro tem Collector and Magistrate of the District of Surat and to act as Agent to the Governor at Surat until further orders.

Mr A C Trevor, substantive pro tem Deputy Commissioner of Customs, is confirmed in that appointment.

During the absence of the Hon T C Hope, C S I, or until further orders—

Mr H N B Erskine, Collector and Magistrate of the District of Nasik, to act as Revenue and Police Commissioner, N D.

Mr A K Nairne, First Assistant Collector, Tanna, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Nasik.

The services of Surgeon Bowman have been placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 22nd May.

Signor O S Pedraza to act as French Translator to Government on the departure of Mr Beyts on furlough, and until further orders.

Rao Saheb R V Bhanap, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara Sub-Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr Dorabji Edalji Gimi, B A, is appointed to act as Head Master of the High School at Surat during the absence of Mr Forrest on leave, or until further orders.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—June 24th, at Poona, the wife of Edwin Graham, Topographical Survey, of a son.

PHILLIPS—June 22nd, at Darjeeling, the wife of R. Phillips, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

IMLAY—COCK—June 13th, at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah by the Rev. A. Rust, J. A. Imlay, to Catherine Ella Cock.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1877.

THE Russian armies in Europe and Asia seem to be now fairly committed to the two great undertakings of breaking the line of the Danube and forcing a way over the mountains of Armenia to Erzeroum. One whole corps seems to have entered the Dobrudscha, for the troops that have already crossed the river are said to be 30,000 strong, and they must be advancing very expeditiously if the Turks have, as is stated, already abandoned to them the strong place of Hirsova, which is situated at the next important passage of the Danube above Ibraila, and is more than half way between Matchin and Tchernavoda, the terminus of the railway from Kustendji. Higher up the river the Turkish defence seems to be much more vigorous. The Russians are reported to have failed in attempting to cross from Oltenitza to Turtukai, and nothing has come yet of the bombardment of Rustchuk. It is here, however, that the great effort must be made; for the difficulties of transport the Russians have already encountered in bringing up troops and supplies to Giurgevo must make them exceedingly anxious to place out of the reach of danger the single line of railway from Giurgevo to Bucharest and Ibraila by which alone an army advancing into Bulgaria can be fed and reinforced. They have, by the occupation of the river bank of the Dobrudscha, secured their position at Ibraila; but till Rustchuk is taken or closely invested it will always be possible for the garrison, if they have any enterprise, to repeat Omar Pasha's feat of 1853 by sending troops across to seize Giurgevo, and by holding this place to cut the communications of the invading army with Russia. It is for this reason, no doubt, that heavy batteries have been established near Giurgevo to bombard Rustchuk, and, when the Russians have passed the river in strength either above or below this fortress, they still will be unable to march southwards till they have destroyed its capacity for doing mischief. The embarrassments that beset the enterprise of invading Bulgaria become more clearly revealed and appear more formidable as the campaign proceeds. In Armenia the Turks, if we may trust their own accounts, have successfully defended the Delibaba Pass against the Russian Left Wing, and the Zevin pass over the Soghanli Dagh against the Centre, which has at last felt itself justified apparently in sending forward a force from the army besieging Kars to march on Erzeroum. Evidently, however, the repulse at Zevin cannot have been of a disastrous character, for the Russians are admitted to be preparing to renew the attack. The Turkish army, therefore, which should relieve Kars, can at the utmost do no more than remain itself on the defensive.

Now that the time is approaching when there will be a new municipal election in Bombay, it is desirable some change should be wrought in the system of voting for members of the Corporation. There can be little doubt that the present system has worked badly, inasmuch as it must have excluded many good men from the opportunity of giving their advice in the management of our municipal affairs. Had the inhabitants taken more interest in these affairs than they have been doing, the hardships of the present system would have been more acutely felt, and now that they are steadily progressing towards a right estimation of their rights as citizens the time is opportune for the Government of Bombay making the election of municipal representatives as elastic as possible. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee stated the merits of the case very clearly at Tuesday's meeting of the Corporation. The Government of Bombay laid the rule down, when Mr. Pedder was the Municipal Commissioner and had the ear of Sir Philip Wodehouse, that each person entitled to vote shall vote in one ward only, and that his vote shall be given for one person only in that particular ward. The result of that unjust system has been that, where several candidates for a ward were put up, the majority had to retire in favour of some one who had been first in the field and had taken the precaution of securing all the promises available. That individual may have been anything but the best man. He may have been only the tool of a party or of some influential native, and the ratepayers may have known from the beginning that his independence could not be depended upon. We have known several instances of this, and we daresay our readers can recall these instances to their recollection. It is idle to quarrel with canvassing, which has always existed in such matters and will exist to the end of the chapter; nor is it of much use finding fault with those influential natives who set up candidates and secure their election in order that they may have as many henchmen as possible on contested points of taxation or policy. All that can be done is to endeavour to neutralise these evils by enlarging the scope of the voting powers of the ratepayers, and increasing the number of available votes so that they may be less easily manipulated.

Mr. Kirkham, in his speech, expressed himself in favour of giving representation to minorities, and he pointed out that Bombay citizenship is a mosaic of many patterns, consisting as it does of Europeans, Parsees, Hindoos, Mussulmans, Eurasians, and Jews. He objected to the motion proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy to the effect that each ratepayer ought to be allowed to give a vote for every candidate set up in a ward instead of being limited to one vote for only one candidate, and his reason was that he thought the system proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy was not so good for securing an ideally perfect representation as the cumulative system advocated by John Stuart Mill. It seems to us that for the very reasons he gave Mr. Kirkham should have supported Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment. At present the minority, whose members are so small that the slightest organization on the part of the majority for the distribution of votes can keep them from securing even one seat, have no chance of putting their own candidate into the Corporation if the natives choose to exercise their rights. Natives of course form by far the largest portion of the community, and the present system gives them every facility for swamping the Corporation with members of their own race if they choose. It is a wonder they have not done this before, and the fact can only be attributed to the ignorance of a large number of them with respect to their municipal rights. But, as they awaken to these, they may do so at any time, and the danger must be averted if we wish to see a fairly constituted body of municipal representatives. While the one-vote system for one candidate exists, so will the danger we have written of. The native majority will always be able to vote and to win. Influential natives, aspiring to be leaders of parties, will always be able to set up feeble men who under the circumstances cannot be independent, and whose chief talent will consist of a desire to serve their patron in all things municipal. These leaders, who have always influence of some kind, secure their purpose by canvassing. They have only to get as many promises as must secure the election of their candidate, and then go home with a comfortable belief in the efficacy of the one-vote system for their particular purpose. They have no difficulty in telling when they ought to stop in their canvassing. They know the number of electors in every ward, and they can always cease their efforts when they have obtained the promises of half or more than half of them. Thus the minority are always at the mercy of the majority, who, as we have said, are natives. No doubt, in a thoroughly independent community, it would be impossible for particular men to carry through their own members; but the remarks made by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and other members of the Town Council show that independence is not to be expected from the ratepayers of Bombay. They have not yet been educated up to that pitch where they regulate their public conduct by public considerations which exclude the desire to give votes to men who possess great influence either through wealth, position, or caste. Mr. Dosabhoy said distinctly that the Bombay ratepayer thinks "more lightly of the privilege "the law has given him than of the disfavour "with which, he thinks, his vote would be viewed "by the disappointed candidate." He went on to say—"Some critics will say that native gentle-"men ought to be above such fears, and should "act courageously like men and not be actuated "in doing anything from fear or favour of any-"body. I say so, too; but I am not telling you "what ratepayers ought to do, but what they "are actually doing. I will give you an instance. "An educated Parsee gentleman of some position "in the community and a ratepayer in the Fort "ward told me soon after the last election, that, "for days together he could not make up his "mind as to his vote, because two of the best "candidates were both his friends and were "worthy of being returned to the Corporation. "He was unwilling to vote for one to the prejudice "of the other. He, however, eventually made "up his mind to vote for one, but did not, he "added, show his face to the other for some "days. To avoid the same difficulty next time "he said that he intended to transfer his family "property to the name of his younger brother. "I say this is not a solitary instance. I know "of many others, and my native colleagues here "will bear me out." We thus have it from the lips of a man who is intimate with the characteristics of natives in regard to the performance of their civic duties that there obtains here a regular system of buying and selling votes—for it comes to nothing else but this when ratepayers are in the habit of promising away their votes to men whose influence, for one reason or another, they regard as more important to them than an independent discharge of the trust which has been reposed in them by the Municipal Act. We ourselves remember a striking illustration of the truth of Mr. Dosabhoy's statements. A European candidate resolved, at the request of a number of citizens, to stand for a certain ward. A friend of his visited several of the more influential ratepayers in the district, and one after another told him that they had already promised their votes to a native gentleman who had canvassed them some time before. They had all pretty nearly the same reason to give for promising away their votes. A banker said his native friend was an influential client, and a merchant said much the same thing. But the majority added that, if they had had a vote to give for each candidate, it would have been given with pleasure for the benefit of the last arrived candidate. A consideration of these facts shows that, under the present system, the majority of a certain caste in the community—what that majority is we need not state—practically possesses all the independent elective powers which have been trusted to the ratepayers; and that the one-vote system, from the peculiar combination of family interests or the sheer influence derived from wealth, has the effect of throwing these powers into their hands whenever they choose to exert themselves to gain them. If ratepayers were allowed to give a vote to each candidate, they might neutralise the effect of promising their vote to some one individual whom they believed it would be inconvenient to offend; and that is why we think it is much to be regretted that Mr. Dosabhoy's motion was rejected. The arguments used by Mr. Kirkham, who plainly desired to see some free municipal powers given to other sections of the community who do not belong to the numerically dominant class, only strengthen the reasons in favour of the motion which he rejected in favour of his own amendment.

We trust that the Bombay Government will yet of its own accord order the reformation we advocate to be carried out. It has the fair system adopted in Calcutta to guide it, and it has the exposures made by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to warn it of the mischiefs which are wrought under the one-vote plan. We hope that the Trades' Association, which on a previous occasion protested against the present system, will come forward once more with an appeal to Sir Richard Temple on the subject. We trust also that, in doing so, the same Association will point out the hardships inflicted on the most intelligent part of the community by the rule which excludes the duly accredited representatives of firms in Bombay from the privilege of voting for a candidate. It is desirable that everything which can be done to blow life into a half-awakened system of municipal representation in this city should be done; and yet it is undoubtedly the case that the arbitrary rule first laid down by Mr. Pedder has the direct result of causing a number of Europeans of independent habits of thought and great intelligence to care not two pins about municipal elections in which they can take no part, and which at the same time have an important influence on the welfare of Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THE Queen is now in Scotland, and will be back in Windsor about the 18th. Her stay in the latter place, however, will be very brief, as she will very soon pass over to Osborne. Her continued absence from the neighbourhood of London at the present crisis in our foreign relations is a cause of much inconvenience and some annoyance in official circles. A constant stream of messengers now passes between London and Scotland, but it is significant that no Minister has thought it necessary to penetrate into the Highlands to attend upon Her Majesty. I hear that Lord Beaconsfield has even ventured to remonstrate with the Queen on this subject.

The English papers are full of gossip and insinuation respecting the relations of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Believe me there is not a word of truth in the suggested cause of the Princess's recent tour. It originated, as I have already described, in Her Royal Highness's failing health, and the consequent necessity of a short sojourn in a warm climate. The Princess is now back in London, having been fetched by her husband from Paris. The Prince has parted with his house and gardens at Chiswick; and, thus, the once famous garden parties in that little suburb are a thing of the past. The Queen, however, has placed Buckingham Palace at the disposal of His Royal Highness; and there are to be out-door parties and other festivities there in the course of the season.

Midhat Pasha is now amongst us; pottering about the docks, the post-offices, railway stations, and other London sights. Curiously enough, he was in the House of Commons on last Wednesday night, when there occurred one of the most discreditable scenes witnessed in that Assembly for a considerable period. The Women's Suffrage Bill was under debate, and, when the hour for taking a division was just approaching, Mr. Leonard Courtney attempted to force himself upon an impatient House; and a lengthened contest took place between him and the members, during which the Turkish Premier had the opportunity of admiring the skill of the Giaour in whistling and uttering uncouth cries. Mr. Courtney, like many leading Radicals, is a very conceited gentleman; and, though a man of ability, he is displaying some of that dogmatism and irrepressibility which makes Mr. Jenkins detested and Sir George Campbell an object of ridicule.

A deputation waited to-day on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as leader of the House, in order to ask him to give special facilities to Mr. Birley to bring on his motion relating to the cotton duties. Sir Stafford Northcote declined their request, and hoped the hon. member would have better luck in his next ballot. The Government are so much behindhand with their programme that one is not surprised at Sir Stafford's refusal.

Lord Lytton has scored a victory respecting the appointment of an agent at Kashgar. He had the support of the India Council and all the leading officials of the India Office, the chief obstacle being, as I pointed out a week ago, Lord Salisbury; but Lord Salisbury has yielded, and the envoy's journey hither has been crowned with success. Mr. Shaw is to be the first resident. Nothing, I believe, has yet been done on the part of our Government in the shape of arbitration between China and Kashgar. The Chinese Ambassador has made no overtures, and nothing can be done till he first moves in the matter. The ambassadors and the envoy have met on several occasions in the same room, but have not yet been introduced to each other.

Government business is completely blocked. The Burials Bill is a thorn in their side, of which they do not know how to get rid. Two bills only—the one on Prisons, the other on the Universities—seem to have any chance of being carried with law; and as to the fate of even these two, the public is profoundly indifferent.

At last, we are beginning to get a gleam of sunshine. Sunday and Monday last were days of almost tropical heat, but for the last few days we have again had occasionally bleak blasts and showers. Society is in tears and the shop-keepers in despair. We have had, partly from the weather and partly from the depressed state of trade, no pleasures for the one and no profits for the other. Both are now beginning to indulge in hopes of brighter days.

We are to have a fashionable wedding to-morrow, and the bridegroom is not unknown in India. Mr. Albert Grey, son of General Grey, who was Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere during the Prince of Wales's Indian tour, is to be married to a daughter of Mr. A. Holford, of Dorchester House, Park Lane, one of the richest Commoners in England. The Prince and Princess of Wales are to be present at the wedding.

It is the prevailing fashion of ladies' dress to have the jacket made as tightly as possible. A terrible accident happened to one who was thus clad at the Duchess of Westminster's ball the other evening. The dress split wide open from neck to waist, and revealed the only garment worn between the skin and the jacket—a lightly fitting bodice of chamois leather. Malicious spectators say that the lady looked like a kid doll.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

IMPERIAL and Royal personages are frequently said to be favoured by the sun. The Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, the Queen of England and Empress of India, are proverbially fortunate in this respect. On the days of great State pageants the very clouds put on their lightest garb; but there is no rule which knows not an exception. The day appointed this year for the observance of Her Majesty's birthday broke dull and overcast. It might have been regarded as a protest against the absurdity of not keeping it on the proper day. A cold south-west wind was blowing, and there was every reason to anticipate a deluge. Crowds, nevertheless, were early assembled on the Horse Guards parade. The ceremony of trooping the colours is one of the most picturesque sights imaginable. When performed by the Guards it is superb. They may be sneeringly called featherbed soldiers, but it is certain that no troops in the world can compare with them in precision of movement. Colonel Fremantle was in command of the parade, which was attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the whole of the Horse Guards Staff. The rain did not fall after all, and although the sky retained throughout the day its threatening appearance, nothing occurred to damp the enjoyment of the people. In the evening many brigade drills of volunteers took place. As far as the men were concerned, they were successful. As far as the crowd was concerned, they were a gigantic failure. The half dozen mounted police were quite unable to keep the people back, and they pressed in so closely on the brigades that the movements were reduced to a minimum. It is simply abominable that the Government does not acquire a piece of land, and utilise it for the drilling of volunteers. Many regiments are rendered absolutely useless by the non-possession of any place of exercise.

The Birthday *Gazette* has for once in a way given unqualified satisfaction. It is probable that it disappoints the hopes of many, but there is less heartburning than usual. Generals Sir William Rowan, Colonel of the 52nd; Sir Charles Yorke, Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and Constable of the Tower; and Hugh, Lord Strathnairn, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, are promoted to Field Marshals. The two former were both in the Peninsula and at Waterloo; Lord Strathnairn's career is too well known for reference to be made thereto. There are some who think he should even now, although in his 75th year, command any army that we might send into the field; but I do not think there is any likelihood of this. The K.C.B. list is a good one. As I anticipated, "Dodgey Dan" becomes Sir Daniel Lysons, and the popular Commandant of Woolwich receives his promotion.

Less acceptable than the *Gazette* were the new "Dress Regulations for the officers of the Army" which were issued on the 1st instant. It is an extraordinary thing that good uniform cannot be determined upon and adhered to. The constant introduction of a new patrol jacket, a new busby, a new shako, or a new pattern of lace, entails immense expense on many pockets which can ill afford it, and is not fair upon the poorer officers. However, no one will mourn the loss of the hideous shako, or regret its being replaced by the helmet; no one could have fastened his affections upon the Herbert's scarlet patrol, which officers were no sooner provided with than its use was discontinued. The present regulations deal first with the patrol jacket of Field Marshals, Generals, and officers of the Staff when on service in the field; then with the new pattern helmet for India and the Colonies; and thirdly, with the nether garments of Hussar officers. Trousers, especially such simple ones as the British tailor delights to fashion, have far from a smart appearance. The Hussars of Russia and Germany all wear pantaloons and Hessian boots in full dress. Our Hussar officers will now do the same—"blue cloth pantaloons, and Hessian boots, with a V cut at the top in front, round the top of the boot gold lace, three-eighths of an inch wide." The improvement will certainly be great, but the cost of the innovation will be little less than £20 per officer—a sum which goes some way towards the purchase of a new horse.

A sad event occurred on Monday. Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M. P. for Huntingdonshire, who was for some time in the Greys and subsequently in the 2nd Life Guards, was riding in the Park when he suddenly felt ill, was lifted off his horse, taken home in a bath chair, and in a few hours died unconscious and without pain. He was only 33, and it is given to few men to make for themselves so many friends in so short a life. The Prince of Wales heard of the event in Paris, and, always thoughtful and considerate, wrote his condolences to the widow. The Queen likewise telegraphed her sympathy from Balmoral. Lord Elcho feels the blow very acutely, and it is very melancholy that it should have fallen just at the time when he was beginning again to throw himself into the Parliamentary duties, for which he is so well fitted, and in the discharge of which he manages so materially to advance the interests of the united services. The form memorials are now taking is highly satisfactory. While perpetuating the memory of the dead, it confers inestimable benefit on those who are to come. The officers of the Royal Artillery and others subscribed a considerable sum towards a memorial to the late Major General Sir Henry Tombs, V. C., K. C. B., and the greater portion of the fund has been invested in such manner as to bring in about £60 a year, which will be applied in the form of a scholarship at the Royal Military Academy. A similar course has been adopted regarding the memorial to Captain Clayton, of the 9th Lancers, in token of whom a scholarship is to be founded at Harrow.

With respect to the war, there is little news, but it is improbable that this stagnation will last long. The waters of the Danube are rapidly decreasing, the weather is favourable, and there is nothing now to gain by delay. The Czar has arrived in Roumania, and it is not unlikely that Monday or Tuesday next will witness the passage of the river. Turkish statesmen are at last beginning to be sceptical as to the military issue, and there is only too much ground for belief that they are preparing to throw themselves at the feet of Russia. The danger to us such a step would involve would be enormous. There is absolutely no preparation afloat. Recruits are still coming in rapidly enough, but beyond this there is no indication whatever of our being on the brink of what will in all probability be one of the longest and most terrible wars in our history. Many people have an idea that an occupation of Egypt would afford a ready solution to the question. Nothing could be more erroneous. England has no possible pretext for occupying Egypt unless the Suez Canal be interfered with by the Government of the Khedive. The presence of British troops in Egypt can do nothing for the defence of Constantinople, nor render its acquisition by the Russians one whit less obnoxious. If we wish to keep the Russians away from the Bosphorus, we have not a minute to lose. In a week or two they will defy our interposition. As easily might a man in Bombay hope to prevent me by force from reaching Paris in a week's time. Distance deprives the thwarter of all power to enforce his wishes. If the Turks submit to any terms the Russians choose to dictate, it is possible that they may remain a while longer in possession of their capital. But the excuse will not long be wanting for their final ejection. There is nobody, however devoted he may be to Turkish interests,—not even Mr. Butler Johnstone himself,—who could seek to uphold the Turkish administration. But let an example be made of twenty pashas, let the Government be confided to Englishmen, and the finest race in Europe will live in the richest and most prosperous country. Take, for instance, the last act of Redif Pasha. Assistant Surgeon Temple was in the Royal Irish. After the Crimean War, he joined the Turkish service, and for years has been in medical charge of the First Regiment of Artillery, and surgeon extraordinary to His Majesty the Sultan. As in the time of Abdul Aziz, as in the time of Murad, Temple Bey saw Abdul Hamid every day. At the door of the Sultan's apartment, Temple Bey was always surrounded and forced to narrate the whole of the Imperial conversation. The other day, it transpired that the honest Englishman had told the Sultan that there was not sufficient powder on the Danube wherewith to load the shells. This is the fact; the Turks are firing all their shells empty. The Sultan inquired of Redif Pasha if this was the case. Of course the Seraskier denied it, and worming out of the Sultan the name of his informant, within twenty-four hours Temple Bey was on his road to Batoum. Such are the pleasures of taking service under the Crescent. Albeit, many ex-soldiers have gone to Constantinople, in accordance with the decision of the Sublime Porte to accept foreigners, but that decision has been arrived at too late seriously to influence the result of the campaign.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following notification was issued in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday:—

"Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of Member of Council of the Presidency of Bombay, owing to the retirement of the Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S., on the 28th instant; and whereas no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto is present on the spot, the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I., temporary Member of Council, to supply the vacancy so created. His Excellency in Council desires that all honours paid to a Member of Council should be shown to the Honourable Mr. Rogers so long as he remains in this country.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, Captain D Rennoldson, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs E C Hamkes, Capt J C Almond, Mrs and two Misses Ritchie, Mr James Legge, Col Sykes, Mr Colebrook, Mrs H G Palliser and infant, Mr and Mrs Bailey and infant, Mr William Roy, Mr Palmer's child, Mrs Jesson, Mr and Mrs W T Hill, Mr W Brierley, Mr W J Glendinning, Lieut Stockley, Mr T Hazlett, Mr J Matthews, Mr Fraser, Mr Jopp, Mr Thomas, Mr and Mrs Polson and infant, Mr Steward, Conductor Keene, Mr Limbert.

For Brindisi—Mr C Longhurst, Surgeon Major H King, Mr Maxwell Simpson.

For Aden—Surgeon Major Hinds.

CAN AMERICANS PROPERLY SERVE ON BRITISH JURIES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Act reads, Mr. Justice Atkinson is doubtless correct that an American is eligible to serve on a British jury. But is there nothing behind the Act? Does not the law of 'nations practically admit that each nation shall administer its own laws and not call upon foreigners to assist in so doing?" I may be wrong, but I doubt if, since America was a Republic, an Englishman or foreigner, not naturalised, has ever been drawn upon a jury in any American Court of Justice. There is a colony of Americans in London. Does anyone call to mind an American serving on a British jury in London? There is a colony of Americans living in Paris, many of them speaking French like a native. Can anyone recal to mind an American serving on a French jury? To come nearer home,—has an American ever served on a jury in Bombay? Certainly at Calcutta there are very many American residents, but I do not think an American has ever served on a jury in Calcutta.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am only a woman, and a soldier's wife, and as such, I suppose, should not give my opinion on such subjects, but when I read in your paper, dated ... June, the article on Courts-Martial, I could not help saying how true, how *very* true, were your remarks. It is a fact, Sir, that many a good officer and soldier has had to either retire from the service or take his paltry pension through the injustice of those above him—be is fairly goaded into doing so. It seems very hard that a soldier or a gentleman should serve the Government for years, aye, even on the field of battle, and then either be reduced or compelled to retire from the service through the injustice of these Courts-Martial, composed of whom? why, the very officers who are determined, in soldier's phrase, to "squash them," by any means, fair or foul, once they have taken an inveterate dislike to them.

I have only written these few lines to prove that even a woman (a European) can see, and say, that justice is not dealt out properly in the army.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to tender an explanation in the matter of the letter sent to you for publication by Lieut. Mayhew, officiating Commandant, No. 1 Mountain Battery at Rajkote. The fact is that Lieut. Mayhew's predecessors in command—Captains Stone, Benson, Harcourt, Hobarton, Sheppy, and Candy—had allowed the Bengal Regulation cited by the present commandant to fall into desuetude, and its revival after the lapse of many years naturally evoked public curiosity. In your "own" *quidnunc*, I never ventured to question the propriety of the "supersession," but simply mentioned the circumstance, and what the public conceived to be its logical inference. Having consulted an authority in matters military, the opinion elicited was, that the Revised Army Regulations, corrected to 21st May 1875, was the authorized code applicable to the Army of the Bombay Presidency, and that, in the words of the G. O., "cancels all previous Orders on the subjects to which they refer." The "position of native officers" is defined in section 7:—

"Para 58.—The immediate command of troops and companies is invested in the native officers who are to be held answerable at all times for the discipline, cleanliness, management, and behaviour of their men." "Para 60.—Every native officer is to be carefully instructed in the various duties appertaining to his station, *as he is expected to be perfectly capable to command his troop or company in any situation in which it may be placed.*" (The italics are in the original.)

Lieut. Mayhew satisfied—and fortified with the assurance of "all, from the native officers downwards"—that the supersession of an old and meritorious native commissioned officer by a European non-commissioned who had seen less summer *cycles* than the veteran soldier had seen years of active military service, has not affected the *esprit de corps* of the battery he commands, is, in this matter, entitled to an apology, and which is now respectfully tendered. Notwithstanding, those who have read and studied Kaye's thrilling history of the Indian Mutiny will not soon forget that it was chiefly owing to the easy assurance of "all, from the native officers downwards," which proved so fatal to the European officers in the mutinied regiments in their terrible hour of need.

Rajkote. YOUR "OWN."

PUBLIC SERVANTS PROHIBITED TO SERVE AS DIRECTORS ON BANKS, &c.

To the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 16th May 1877, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is precluded by the Secretary of State's despatch dated 6th May 1875, from authorizing Captain Conway Gordon, Examiner of Public Works Accounts at Madras, to serve as a Director of the Bank of Madras. It will be seen from the accompanying copy of the despatch, that the Secretary of State for India has refused to allow any exception to the rule under which salaried officers of Government are debarred from serving as Directors of banks or public companies.—I have, &c.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Simla, 13th June. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

6th May 1875.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

I have considered in Council your financial letter dated the 15th September last, forwarding a letter from the Bank of Bengal, enclosing a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank held on the 3rd August 1874.

2. It appears that at the meeting in question, the shareholders passed a resolution to the effect that the Government should be requested to permit their servants to serve as Directors of the Bank, if elected by the shareholders, and you express an opinion that it is advisable that, under certain restrictions, Government officers should be allowed to serve if duly elected.

3. You consider that the Presidency Banks, which have so long been intimately connected with Government, will, even after the severance of the Government connection as shareholders, stand in a different position from other joint stock companies, and have exceptional claims upon Government, and you would permit Government officers, unconnected with the Financial administration, to serve as elected Directors of the Presidency Banks, although you "would not allow the proposed concession in favour of any other bank or any other commercial company."

4. I do not concur in the views expressed by your Government, as I consider that there should not be any exception to the salutary rule under which officers are, so long as they are in the service of Government, precluded from serving as Directors of banks or public companies.

5. The proposed single exception to the general rule would make it the more marked, and the presence, as a Director, of an officer who is still under the orders of, and in frequent communication with, the Government, appears to me to be calculated to keep up the appearance of Government connection with the Banks.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Bill, the British Burmah Embankments Bill, the Broach and Kaira Encumbered Estates Bill were passed into law at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a bill to consolidate the law relating to the Punjab Courts. He briefly explained the work that remains to be done in the direction of codification and consolidation. The Select Committee's report on the bills for the limitation of suits has been presented. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE FAMINE.

Important correspondence between the Governments of India and Madras has just been published at Simla regarding the prices and the stock of food grains.

The Madras Government reported a gradual and continuous rise of prices in the famine districts generally, causing most severe pressure and increasing distress, also a serious diminution of stocks, and their exhaustion in the Nilgiris, and parts of Salem, Bellary, and Cuddapah. They stated that the stocks at the ports would be moved inland by the end of the month, that there was no accumulation at up-country stations, and no fresh imports on a considerable scale known to be expected. They urged the importance of using the railways with regularity, and the impossibility of atoning afterwards for even a fortnight's diminution [illegible]. The Government of India replied that comparing the prices of 5th June with those of 31st March, no very serious increase was perceptible, even at the prices of the 19th inst. More than one pound of grain was procurable for one anna everywhere, except at Bellary. Under the new scale more is procurable everywhere by the relief labourers than is sufficient to support health. According to the highest estimates by the returns published in the *Gazette of India*, importations by sea are falling off somewhat, but shipments from Bengal and Burmah have increased in the last three weeks. The Raichore supply is well maintained. The Government of India are of opinion that the rise of prices, which has occurred, is not excessive.

The Government of India, therefore, consider it, on the whole, fortunate that rates are keeping up, and that a fair inducement is thus offered for the continued importation of food by private trade. It is not improbable, however, that this rise may cause some increase in the numbers on the famine works, and in those receiving gratuitous relief, and so it may augment the drain on the public treasury. But the Government believe this to be a far less evil than would result from a recession to the plan of purchasing supplies of grain by Government—a plan which is likely to be more costly and less efficient than that of leaving the present high prices to attract importations. This principle is, of course, liable to the modification referred to in para. 2 of Sir Richard Temple's instructions of the 16th January last, in the cases of remote localities where private trade is inactive. In such cases the best course appears to be for Government to advertise for supplies to be delivered at the nearest spots where there are facilities for importation, and to give relief to those who need it in the shape of cooked food. It is obviously most desirable that the measures here referred to should be adopted only on these clear and urgent grounds, and if resorted to, it should be carried out with the utmost practicable publicity.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT ZEWIN.

LONDON, June 28.

According to an official Turkish despatch, the Russians, intending to occupy Soghanli Dagh, attacked the Turks at Zewin, but were signally defeated and compelled to fall back, after sustaining a loss of 3,000 men, the Turks having only lost 400 men in the engagement. The Russians are making preparations for a renewal of the attack.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

An attempt made by the Russians to cross the Danube at Toutrakan (? Turtukai) has been defeated by the Turks.

SUCCESSFUL MARCH OF SULEIMAN PASHA.

Suleiman Pasha with his army has reached Spush after having forced his way right through Montenegro. The Montenegrins under Prince Nicholas are concentrated in the vicinity of Spush. Prince Nicholas yesterday made an harangue to his troops in which he praised their bravery and declared that decisive fighting was now coming on.

ROUMANIA.

Both Houses of the Roumanian Legislature were closed yesterday.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

Advices from the seat of war on the Danube state that the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, with the 14th Division of the Russian Army (Infantry), and the 8th Russian Army Corps crossed the Danube yesterday at Sistova.

The Turkish troops have been driven from their entrenchments, and fighting continues.

A heavy cannonade all along the Danube from Kalafat to Oltenitza is going on.

LONDON, June 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera ... 5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
Exchange on India ... 1s. 8[illegible]
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... [illegible]
4½ per cent. do. ... [illegible]
5½ per cent. do. ... [illegible]
3 per cent. Consols for account ... 94[illegible]
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ... 106[illegible]
Bar Silver ... 53[illegible]
Arrivals—Sicily and Virago.

LINE REPORTS.—June 28.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond to Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—June 28.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-30 p.m.—Weather squally, wind variable, ther. [illegible], bar. 29.87.
Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather moderate, wind W. S. W., ther. 80, bar. 30.1. Fall of rain 13 cents.
Mangalore, 5-30 p.m.—Weather raining, wind N.E., N.W. Fall of rain 18 cents.
Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 92, bar. 29.96.
Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind W. strong, ther. 87. Fall of rain 16 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ... 1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 9d. "
Credits, " " ... 1s. 9 1-16d. "
Documents, " " ... 1s. 9¼d. "

The Collector of Coimbatore notifies that the fruit of prickly pear is a good antiscorbutic, and as many of the people even on the works are now affected by scurvy from the want of vegetables, the fruit can be availed of; but too much of it, he remarks, induces diarrhœa.

There has been a robbery of some Government money which was being transferred from Adoni to Yemmiganur on the 27th ult. The Collector of Bellary offers a reward of Rs. 600 to any person or persons affording information which will lead to the recovery of not less than Rs. 10,000 of the amount, and a reward of Rs. 300 for information leading to recovery of not less than Rs. 5,000.

The robbery of the whole of the banghy mails for Ootacamund took place on Tuesday evening on the Coonoor Road. The Police are after the thieves, but nothing had yet been discovered.

The Madras press learns, on the best possible authority, that though no plans are yet actually settled Lord Lytton will probably visit Madras in November. It would be a good thing, it is suggested, "that whilst His Excellency is in Madras, if he would prolong his visit to New Year's Day, 1878, and in this city make the first distribution of the new order of British India! It is not so often good things come to us that we can be indifferent to the possibility of such an honour. On the score of age we could put in a good claim, and we hope a note will be made in the proper quarter of this suggestion."

It was known some time back that Government had determined upon reducing the salary of the Chief Secretary, Madras, to the same level as that of the Bombay Chief Secretary; but it was understood that the change was not to be carried out during the tenure of the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, the present incumbent. It appears, however, that Mr. Carmichael's salary has already been reduced from Rs. 4,166 per mensem to Rs. 3,750. The Revenue Secretary's pay has also been cut down from Rs. 3,333 to Rs. 3,125. These reductions have caused great dissatisfaction amongst the members of the service in Madras, and a strong representation has consequently been made to the Government of India that the old scale of salaries should for the present be allowed to stand.

Captain Fred Galloway, of the Royal Artillery, at Barrackpore lately had a misadventure which nearly cost him his life. When crossing the parade-ground at Dum-Dum a few days ago, he was overtaken by a *nilgai*, a pet of H. M.'s 49th Regt. Captain Galloway was attacked by the animal and severely gored in the thigh. He was promptly attended to, and is, we are glad to say, on a fair way to recovery. The *nilgai*, it appears, is an old pet at Dum-Dum, being taken over by each regiment in succession stationed there; but we trust the savage brute will not after this be allowed to prowl about and do further damage.

The *Whitehall Review* is informed that Lord Salisbury has officially notified the Government of India that there will be no further distribution of the [illegible] Money, there being no more available assets.

Strong representations have, it is said, been made by various officers to the authorities at the Horse Guards against the new formation for attack, which has already been christened by the men the "God-help-us" formation.

The best shooting regiment in the army for the year 1876-77 was the 26th Cameronians, with a figure of merit of 203·00, Capt. Phillips' being the best shooting company. The best shot with Henri Martini was Corporal F. Prettinton, 30th Regt., and the best judge of distance Private W. Wilks, 77th Regt.

The home accounts of the Government of India for the year 1876-77 have been published. The total receipts from April 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876, were £18,480,710 7s., and the total disbursements £17,560,811 10s. 6d., balance, £919,898 16s. [illegible] The estimated receipts for the year ended March 31, 1877, were £21,103,468, and the disbursements £1[illegible],853, leaving a balance of £1,714,615. The debt in England of the Government of India on March 31, 1877, amounted to [illegible], and the credits to £12,252,[illegible] [illegible] of debts over credits, £4[illegible]

The recently published Home Accounts of the Indian Government, says a London paper, contain some items which seem to call for inquiry. To begin with, there is a charge of £200 for "the freight back to India of a jewelled chudder exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873." We imagine that this sum must include insurance, but even then the charge seems exorbitantly high. If the same amount was paid for the conveyance of the embroidered cloth to Vienna, we have India mulcted in the sum of £400 for the exhibition of a single article at Vienna. Surely the condition of the Indian finances during the last few years ought to have been considered before indulging in this extravagance. Further on we come to a charge of £668 for "freight from India of unserviceable military stores, &c." It would be interesting to know what these stores sold for in England, and whether they might not have been disposed of to equal advantage in India. The next item deserving notice is a mysterious debit of £1,484 on account of the Abyssinian expedition. We should have imagined that the bill for that little war might have been discharged in full long before now. An altogether inexplicable item is the charge of £4,410 "for the purchase of coal for the use of the East India squadron on the occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." We can scarcely believe that the voyage from Bombay to Calcutta necessitated such a heavy expenditure for fuel over and above what the squadron would [illegible]. On the other side of the account appears an item about which we should like to have a little more information. It is "conscience money, £500." Of course the name of the conscience-stricken person who sent the money could not be divulged, even if it is known, but perhaps it might be possible to ascertain whether he is of European or native lineage. In the latter event, a proof would be afforded of what many Anglo-Indians greatly doubt—namely, the possession of consciences by their Aryan brethren.

Lord Hartismere was to call the attention of the House on the 14th instant to a book entitled "The Priest in Absolution," privately printed and at the disposal of an association of clergymen called the Society of the Holy Cross, for private and limited circulation among the clergy.

We read in a Berlin telegram to the *Times* that General Lamakine, on the 24th of May, was attacked at Kisil Arvat, about 250 miles east of Krasnovodsk, by 5,000 Turkomans. The engagement resulting in the defeat of the enemy, all the neighbouring Khans gave in their submission.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent writes:—"It is asserted on good authority that Field-Marshal Count Moltke regards the Russian chances in the present war as steadily improving in consequence of the extraordinary negligence and want of common foresight displayed by the Turks."

Vanity Fair:—A very serious defect has been made manifest in the Martini Henry rifle. It has been found that the "striker" of the lock is very apt to break, and thus to render the weapon absolutely useless. To such an extent has this taken place that in one battalion of Guards as large a proportion of 10 per cent. of the rifles have been found to be disabled from this cause.

Russian correspondence from the seat of war accounts for the ease with which the conquest of Ardahan was effected by the circumstance that the attack came from the south-east, where the town, by some strange negligence, is almost undefended. The omission of the Turkish engineers is the more remarkable when it is considered that, according to the Russian account, the south-eastern side of the town is commanded by hills, on which the Russians planted their guns. This enabled the 5,000 men the Russians [illegible] forced the garrison, which was under 15,000, to leave the [illegible]

The *Lancet*, in some observations on sunstroke, says:—"The condition brought about is an exaggerated form of the disturbance occasioned by entering too suddenly the 'hot' room of a Turkish bath. The skin does not immediately perform its function as an evaporating and therefore cooling surface, and an acute febrile state of the organism is established, with a disturbed balance of circulation, and more or less cerebral irritation as a prominent feature of the complaint. Death may suddenly occur at the outset of the complaint, as it has happened in a Turkish bath, where the subject labours under some predisposition to apoplexy, or has a weak or diseased heart. It should suffice to point out the danger and to explain, by way of warning, that although the degree of heat registered by the thermometer, or the power of the sun's rays do not seem to suggest special caution, all sudden changes from a low to a high temperature are attended with danger to weak organisms. The avoidance of undue exertion—for example, persistent trotting or cantering up and down the Row—is an obvious precaution on days marked by a relatively, if not absolutely, high temperature. We direct attention to this matter because it is obvious the peculiar peril of over-heating the body by exertion on the first burst of fine weather is not generally realized. It is forgotten that the increased temperature must be measured by the elevation which has recently taken place, not the number of degrees of heat at present recorded. The registered temperature may be more or less than that which occurred a year ago; but its immediate effects on the organism will be determined by the conditions which have preceded it and the violence of the change."

According to the *Avenir Militaire*, the sickness which has broken out among the Russian troops in the valley of the Danube has already become so severe that many of the battalions which when they crossed the Pruth were 1,000 men strong, are now reduced to 500 or 600 men; and the season when fever is usually rife on the plains of Roumania has as yet barely begun. On the other hand, it is well known that troops suffer much more in health when doing nothing or comparatively little, than when they are engaged in active operations. As the *Avenir Militaire* remarks the French army in the Crimea had more men on the sick list when the siege works were suspended after the capture of the Malakoff, than at any other period of the campaign. The soldiers, living in confined and unhealthy cantonments, no longer taking a sufficient amount of exercise in the open air, sicken rapidly and in large numbers. It may be therefore, that under the stimulus and excitement of more stirring work the health of the Russian army will again improve when the advance against the enemy is begun in earnest. If, nevertheless, the troops continue to be afflicted with sickness, the loss suffered certainly cannot be attributed to want of forethought and care on the part of the medical authorities of the Russian forces; for all accounts agree in describing the medical department of the army as being in excellent order.

In the House of Commons on June 8, Lord Robert Montagu asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether blockade is not an act of a belligerent directed against neutrals (namely, to prevent neutrals trading with the other belligerent); whether it is not the right of one belligerent against the other belligerent to seize his ships on the sea; and whether the despatch of May 16 does not merely assert that, as concerns the Suez Canal, England will not permit the exercise of those belligerent rights against neutrals, but says nothing of the acts of one belligerent against the other (excepting in the Canal itself). The Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—

"With reference to the first question, I may observe that of course blockade is an act intended to prevent neutrals trading with the other belligerent. Whether it can be said that that is exclusively directed against the neutral is another question; but, of course, if you prevent trading between the neutral and the other belligerent, you are directing your action against both parties, the other belligerent also. With regard to the second question it is undoubtedly the right of one belligerent to seize the ships of the other at sea. On the third question I ask him to excuse my giving any more categorical answer than I gave yesterday. (Hear, hear.) It is inexpedient to put isolated questions on these matters; and I would make the same observation to the hon. member for Peterborough who has a question to the Under Secretary on a somewhat cognate subject. It is undesirable that these questions should be put at the present moment, and I hope [illegible] (cheers.)"

A private letter received at Cork from one of the crew of H.M.S. Alexandra states that they left Port Said on May 10, and reached the Piræus on the 24th, and the reputation which had preceded Admiral Hornby as a strict disciplinarian was fully maintained by their experience on the voyage, so much so that the writer expected mutiny would break out on the passage:—

One morning it was found that a number of the sights of the heavy guns had disappeared with other articles. Bluejackets were put in irons for all the guns, and what with this duty in addition to their watch below they had very little rest. "In fact," says the writer, "there was drill night and day." All the ship's company were turned up, and a list of the articles missing was read by the admiral himself, who said that if the mischief was not stopped at once he would disrate every petty officer in the ship. The discipline of the ship was very strict, and the officers and men alike had to share the discomfort of the position. The *Globe* of June 1 stated that no such occurrence as that described had been reported to the Admiralty, but "some discontent was exhibited on board the ship, which took the form of throwing some unimportant articles overboard."

The following is the summary given by the *Militar Wochenblatt* of recent military events in the East:—"On the European theatre of war in consequence of heavy rains in the mountains, all the streams flowing through Wallachia and Moldavia have overflown their banks, and several bridges have been swept away by the floods. The artillery combat between the hostile batteries on opposite sides of the Danube has been continued at intervals at various points, and especially heavy fire having been maintained at Oltenitza, whence on the 23rd of May the Russian artillery bombarded the works which the Turks were endeavouring to construct at Turtukai. In Asia the Russian troops from Sukhum Kaleh, who had fallen back when driven out by the Turks into a position near Ogiusk, were for some time entirely surrounded by insurgents. On the 24th of May communication with the Russian force was re-established, and several small skirmishes took place in the neighbourhood of Sukhum. On the 25th of May, Major-General Prince Tscholokajeff, who commanded the irregular cavalry during the encounter with a Turkish force in the vicinity of Kars on the 16th of May, and who was wounded on that occasion, died in the camp at Zaim from the injuries he had received. On the same day 2,000 former emigrants were landed at Adler from the Turkish ironclad squadron. The battalion of Kouban Cossacks stationed in the town fell back by way of Archtyr to Tsotschi, losing thirteen men killed and several wounded. More troops were despatched from the Kouban district to occupy the mountain passes. In Abkhasia General Kravtschenko pushed forward on the 22nd a flying column, consisting of two companies of infantry, two [illegible] and [illegible] mountain guns, which came into collision with the insurgents. The Russian detachment lost thirty men wounded, and reinforcements were brought up from the Rion district. In the meantime order has been re-established in the Terek territory, small columns having been sent out against the insurgents, who fled into the mountains as the Russian troops advanced. In Daghestan also everything is quiet. From Ardahan Lieutenant-General Scheremetjeff advanced with a column to Penjak, a village seventy-two versts to the south-east of Ardahan, on the road to Olti, without meeting with the enemy, who had withdrawn to the last-named place. A detachment under Colonel Komaroff remained in occupation of the town and district of Ardahan, while the main body of the column from Akhalzik the 39th Division, under General Devel, joined the army encamped at Zaim. From this latter body reconnoitring parties pushed forward up to and round Kars without coming into collision with the enemy. At Bayazid Major-General Prince Amilochvaroff returned from a reconnaissance in the direction of Van. Bodies of Kurds who were met with dispersed before the Russian advance."

The *Tiflis Messenger* publishes an account by an eye-witness of the capture of Ardahan. All the Russian batteries, he says, had to be erected on heights which were commanded by the guns of the Turkish forts, which shows how well the engineers who planned the defences of this important post had done their work. On the 4th of May most of the batteries were ready, but in order to divert the attention of the enemy General Devel, commander of the Akhaltzik division, was instructed to begin the fire from the forts. The general then marched his troops towards the fortifications, and opened a cannonade with the Kuban horse artillery. The fire was at once returned from Fort Geliaverdi, and it was spiritedly kept up by both sides for some time, though without producing any particular effect. At last a rocket was fired as a signal, and all the Russian batteries which encircled Ardahan and its outworks on the south-east opened fire in succession, with an interval of two minutes between the shots. The new two-pud mortars, with a range of six versts, were especially remarked on account of the noise they made when fired. The Turkish forts Sdiger, Kas-Topassi, and Geliaverdi, returned the fire; at first their shots fell short, but after a little practice they soon got the range. The correspondent says that the Turkish artillery aimed well, but that their shells did very little damage. Between eleven and one o'clock some [illegible] burst before his eyes, but not one of them did the slightest injury either to the soldiers or their horses. One fell about four paces in front of a Cossack who was standing by the side of his horse. The Cossack bent to the ground, the shell burst, and he immediately stood up again entirely unhurt. Meanwhile the Akhaltzik division attacked the epaulement which protected the camp to the south-east of Geliaverdi. The troops stormed the works with admirable order, though it was the first time they were under fire. The young soldiers differ but little from the veterans: a private of the Elizabethpol regiment, who was a mere boy, marched in front of his comrades into the Turkish fire with such bravery that after the battle General Loris Melikoff embraced him before the whole regiment, and decorated him with the cross of the Order of St. George. The commander of the regiment, Prince Amiradjibi, also promoted him to the rank of corps-commander. While these troops were storming the positions on the north, the batteries continued their cannonade on the south against Fort Geliaverdi. At length, at 1 p. m., General Devel sent an orderly to ask for support from the southern side. General Heimann then led the Erivan and Baku regiments to the attack. The troops marched in skirmishing order for about two versts under the fire of the enemy; but by the time they reached the forts General Devel's men had broken into them from the other side. The Turkish infantry now fled, leaving the ammunition behind and not waiting to spike the guns; only the artillerymen remained and fought to the last. The correspondent adds that the Russian fire was wonderfully effective, and that the fortress has been so riddled by shot and shell that it is almost a ruin. The Turkish dead and prisoners looked as if they had undergone great privations; they were pale, thin, with hollow eyes, their clothing was in rags, and they had no boots.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA.	FORT.	BYCULLA.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Thursday, June 28, up to 8 a.m. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously registered ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total up to date ...	65 15	32 [illegible]	28 [illegible]
Fall up to 28th June 1876 ...	13 17	11 11	13 87

BOMBAY.

The steamer King Richard sailed yesterday for China, taking altogether 1,472 chests of opium, 59 chests more than what appeared in yesterday's issue.

Licence to solemnize marriages, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1872, is given to the Rev. Ludwig Gengnagel, Missionary of the Basel German Evangelical Mission.

The Anglo-Indian Mill.—The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Mill at Chinchpoogly was formally opened yesterday evening by the Hon. Mr. Rogers. A full report of the ceremony will be published to-morrow.

A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-morrow, the 30th inst., at 10-45 a.m. (Bombay time), on the occasion of the arrival here of H. E. the Governor of Bombay from Poona. At H. E.'s desire, the attendance of the guard of honour and heads of departments is dispensed with.

The Jury-room in the High Court.—We are glad to see that the jury-room in the High Court is again made use of for the purpose for which it was intended. It has been thoroughly cleaned and rendered in every way fit for jurors to hold consultations and enjoy lunch therein.

Capture of a Shark.—A few Moplahs at Calicut, last Saturday, with much risk to their lives, captured a formidable-looking shark about 13 feet long. It was entrapped and gave no little trouble ere it was disabled as customary. Only the tail portion of the animal, being valued, was taken possession of, the remainder being left at the disposal of stray dogs, vultures, &c.

A Dishonest Servant.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a bill collector and delivery peon of the *Samachar* office was charged with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 4, being the amount of two bills recovered by him. Upon the evidence adduced, the prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Foreign Travel.—A smart idea has occurred to a young native who wishes to see the countries of the West—he is willing to work his passage and earn his [illegible]. He makes known his laudable desire in these terms—"A native youth wishes to go to Europe or America with any gentleman as a servant. Testimonials can be forwarded if required. Apply to Chhota Lall, Bahadurgunj, Shahjehanpoor, N. W. Provinces."

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th June 1877 was Rs. 1,16,15,199, add silver received during the week Rs. 17,01,346. The sum of Rs. 21,93,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,09,18,545. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 21,19,871 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Appointment of a Receiver.—At the High Court yesterday, in the case of Mithibaee and others *vs.* Limjee [illegible] Banajee and others, known as the "Parsee" case, the Advocate General, on behalf of the defendants, applied to Mr. Justice Green for the appointment of Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos as receiver in place of the late Mr. Gamble. Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of the plaintiffs, consented, and an order was made accordingly.

Damaged Grain.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a grain merchant named Trickum Nathoo, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer of the Municipality, with exposing for sale at the Frere Bunder 500 bags of grain called *jowaree*, that had been damaged by salt water, and rendered unfit for human food. Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Buckley) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Owen (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) for the defence. Mr. Owen admitted on behalf of his client that the grain is damaged, and offered to destroy it. His Worship, in disposing of the case, fined defendant Rs. 30, and ordered the grain to be destroyed.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th June, 1877, was 784, being 64 less than in the preceding week, 17[illegible] more than the total of the week ending 27th June 1876, and 460 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 228 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 63·73. There were 240 deaths from remittent fever which is 17 less than last week and 173 more above the same period last week. There were 168 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 206 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 43, 36, and 31 respectively, compared with 35, 10 and 18 last year.

A rather amusing story is told at Bellary of Sir Richard Temple. It appears that during one of his visits to the town as famine delegate, the amateurs of the station got up a concert both in his honour and in aid of the funds of the Protestant Orphanage. The concert was fixed for the evening of the day on which Sir Richard was expected. Instead of arriving here in the morning, he came in a couple of hours before the time fixed for the concert, thoroughly fagged out, after some hours' riding in a bullock tonga. Sir Richard [illegible] concert, and swore that he was not in the least fatigued. At the appointed time he arrived at the concert hall which was well filled with the *élite* of Bellary society, who had assembled in strong force to do him honour. He walked up the hall to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero comes," and soon after he had taken his seat the performance began. The music was too much for Sir Richard's tired nerves, and under the soothing influence of a duet sung by one of our very popular spinsters and a well known bachelor amateur, Sir Richard stretched himself in his chair, threw his head back, and was soon asleep. The duet was followed up with a song by Mrs. M., and she had scarcely given the first bar of her song, to which the audience listened with breathless attention, when the loud snoring of Sir Richard threw the house into convulsive laughter. The music and the singing ceased, but no one dared to wake the sleeper. The snoring, however, soon ceased and Mrs. M. recommenced her song, but Sir Richard did not wake. When the concert concluded he was still asleep, and so were all those in attendance upon him, and nobody but Mrs. M. dared attempt to awake him. Going up to him she gave him a nudge which, perhaps, to his dying day Sir Richard will not forget.—*Madras Times.*

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT OF A RIFLE.

Michael Bertie, whom the jury on the preceding day found guilty of dishonestly receiving a rifle, the property of Mr. Payne, solicitor, was called up to receive sentence.

Prisoner said—I pray for mercy. I met the other man, and sold the rifle for him. I did not know that it was stolen property.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Michael Bertie, you have been charged with stealing a rifle, and also with dishonestly receiving it. The jury have convicted you of receiving it, knowing it to be stolen property, instead of actually stealing it. There can be no doubt that you went to the Lawn[illegible] Hotel and stole the rifle. And you are an old offender. It is quite clear to me that you are a professional thief. And I should be wanting in my duty if I do not pass upon you exemplary punishment; for the object of all punishment is to deter crime. I am sorry that I cannot pass upon you a longer sentence than six years. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be imprisoned for six years with hard labour.

USING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

Cribhnajee Wish[illegible] Kanharay, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of using as genuine a forged document, was called up to receive sentence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—It is my duty to inflict upon you a punishment that will prevent others from committing similar offences. The punishment [illegible] undergoing of 18 months' imprisonment for cheating, and it is quite clear that cheating has become with you a profession—a trade; and all hope of reformation is vain. The sentence upon you is that you be imprisoned with hard labour for seven years, commencing on the termination of the sentence you are now undergoing.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Jugjeevun Bhowanishunker, a mehta in the employ of Vurdmun Poonsey and Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 12,100, which were entrusted to him for payment to several merchants on account of hoondees; and with criminal misappropriation of the money. Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, conducted the prosecution.

Prisoner on being called upon to plead, said—It is true I received the money, but I was plundered of it by another man.

Mr. Framjee briefly stated the facts and the law of the case to the jury. The firm of Vurdmun Poonsey had dealings with many shroffs and bankers at Mandavie; and prisoner had been in their service about four years, his duty being to make collections and payments of money to various persons on behalf of the firm. In the afternoon of the 9th February last, he was entrusted with Rs. 12,100 to be delivered in different sums to no less than eleven firms. The cashier, in giving him the money, gave him also a memo. containing the names of these firms to which payments were to be made, and the amount of the hoondee to be paid to each. The street in which the firm's place of business is situated is one long row of houses, which could be traversed in ten minutes or so; and although the prisoner was told by the cashier to make the payments immediately, he went out of his way towards the Jackaria Musjid, met one Motiram there, and with him and two other persons, proceeded two or three miles away from Mandavie to an empty bungalow at Camatee-poora. They made enquiries of the gardener in charge of it if it was to be let, and on pretence of renting it, they went inside, squatted themselves on the ground, and were seen eating pan supari. What occurred immediately after that was not known; the men were either engaged in gambling or changing the prosecutor's good notes for bad. A short while afterwards, two of the four men were seen leaving the bungalow. Prisoner and the other man left it subsequently. Nothing was found [illegible] the [illegible] for the jury to consider was, the learned counsel remarked, whether he did not wilfully and with culpable negligence suffer other persons to appropriate the money. In order to discharge his trust, he was bound to go straight to the Mandavie Bunder Road instead of two or three miles away [illegible] and was not [illegible] whether he had [illegible] from the moment the money was given into his charge. Not a pie of the money had been recovered; dice were actually found in the possession of one of the men; and if the jury believed that the prisoner acted dishonestly, it would be their duty to convict him.

It appeared in the evidence that on the evening of the 9th February, prisoner and Pandoo Witto, one of the three men who had been with him to the bungalow at Camatee-poora, were placed before Mr. Millard, constable, when prisoner accused Pandoo of having plundered him. Prisoner then made a statement to Mr. Millard that he met one Tookaram near Jackaria Musjid, that two other men—of whom Pandoo was one—came there, that he was knocked down, and was then robbed of his master's money. Mr. Millard went with prisoner who pointed out to him the place near Jackaria Musjid where he alleged he was robbed. On Pandoo being questioned, he told Mr. Millard that they had been gambling, and that the prisoner's money was won by Motiram. On searching Pandoo's person, five dice were found. After prisoner had been taken to his master's place of business, Mr. Millard asked him a second time to point out the spot where he had been robbed. He then drove him about in a buggy about two hours in lanes and streets in the vicinity of Mandavie Bunder and Jackaria's Mosque; and subsequently to the New Foras Road, and there, about 8 p. m., pointed out the bungalow already referred to. Mr. Millard found several articles of clothing and a turban, which the prisoner said were his. He then made another statement to the effect that he accompanied one Motiram to that house to receive currency notes in exchange for those he had received from his master, by which transaction both he and Motiram were to be benefited; that as soon as he produced the notes, two other men sprang upon him, when Motiram snatched the notes and ran away, followed by Tookaram; that Pandoo then sat upon his chest and detained him, and afterwards ran away; that he followed him, raised a cry, and had him arrested. From the 9th February to 7th March last prisoner had remained under police surveillance. The house of Motiram was discovered by the police, but he and Tookaram appeared to have left Bombay.

The jury, after a short consultation, convicted the prisoner of both charges.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—The jury have convicted you of both charges; and in a large mercantile community like this, it is a very grave offence; and the public must be protected and exemplary punishment must be passed upon you. But as this is your first offence and some hope remains of your seeing the error of your ways, I will not be very severe [illegible] I believe that you had been made the dupe of a set of gamblers. We all know that sets of gamblers exist here, whose profession it is to get hold of men like you. But that you got into them and were a member of the gang I have no doubt. The sentence upon you is that you be kept to hard labour for three years.

The two murder cases only remain to be disposed of, and to-day (Friday) being mail-day, His Lordship—consulting the convenience of members of the Special Jury—adjourned the Sessions until to-morrow, Saturday.

THE ABKARI BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present Abkari law in this presidency, under which the drawing and sale of toddy and the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is regulated, is found to be very defective, especially with regard to the control of transport from one place to another of liquor. The punishments provided in the existing laws for their evasion have not in practice been found sufficient to prevent smuggling, and the revenue consequently is seriously affected. The law on the subject is, moreover, different in the Island of Bombay from that in force in the mofussil, and the systems in force in and out of Bombay are found to clash, also to the injury of the revenue. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to provide one law for the whole of the Presidency which will cure the defects mentioned, and will be sufficiently elastic to admit of the adoption by Government in the various parts of the country that will come under its operation of the system which may appear to be most suitable to it. Provision has also been made in the draft Act by which the regulation of a single officer is to extend the system to the whole of the Presidency may be legalized, with a view to secure uniformity as far as it may be consistent with the interests of the Abkari revenue, so far as these may be compatible with the discouragement of the vice of drinking among the people.

23rd June 1877. A. ROGERS.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A case of local interest was tried on the 13th inst., by Mr. H. H. Morgan, acting District Judge, Colombo. The action was for breach of promise of marriage and was brought by the would-be bridegroom against the father of the intended bride, to recover Rs. 2,000 as damages. It appeared that the defendant agreed to give his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff, and that on the day after the agreement, notice was given to the registrar. Five days afterwards the plaintiff, the defendant, and the girl, went to the priest to make arrangements for the religious ceremonies. The wedding was fixed for a day about three weeks later on. A few days before the date on which the marriage should have been celebrated, the girl went to the priest and told him she could not marry the plaintiff. The priest sent for her father and told him not to be angry with his daughter, but to send a message to the plaintiff and tell him that the young lady had changed her mind. The father and his friends informed the plaintiff of the fact, and asked him to postpone the marriage, apparently in the hope that the daughter might reconsider her intention before she declined finally a match which would certainly be most advantageous to her, the plaintiff being of respectable position and considerable wealth. (The plaintiff is a Singhalese gentleman possessed of sufficient estates; the defendant [illegible]) The plaintiff declined, however, to have any postponement, and both parties seem to have made all preparations for the wedding. On the day fixed for the ceremony, the plaintiff and his friends came to the chapel, but the bride refused to put on her wedding dress, went to the Church in her ordinary attire, and positively refused to marry the plaintiff. The question raised was therefore this:—Whether the defendant, who had done all that lay in his power to induce his daughter to marry the plaintiff, was liable in damages for breach of agreement. The District Judge held that he was liable, but reserved his decision as to the amount of damages, expressing, however, his opinion that they ought to be as small as possible.

GUJARAT SKY RACES, 1877.

STEWARDS.

Lieut.-Col. Drummond.	Major Ward.
Major Jopp.	Capt. Wrench-Stott.
Capt. Des Græns.	D. Leckie, Esq.

FIRST DAY, 21st AUGUST.

1\. "Galloway Plate"—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Galloways. 14 hands to carry 11 stone; 7 lbs. allowed for every 1 inch under. Entrance 1st June Rs. 10, 1st July Rs. 15, 1st August Rs. 20.

2\. "Arab Derby"—Rs. 250 from the fund. Open to all Arabs to carry 11 stone. R. C. Entrances 1st June Rs. 17, 1st July Rs. 25, 1st August Rs. 30.

3\. "Pony Race"—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all ponies, 13·2 and under. 13·2 to carry 11·7. 3 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Entrances 1st June Rs. 5, 1st July Rs. 10, 1st August Rs. 15. ½ mile.

4\. "Glencoe Cup."

A piece of plate, value Rs. 200, presented by Captain A. Humfrey.

A Steeple Chase for Walers and English Horses over about 3 miles of Country and 12 jumps. Walers to carry 12 stone; English 13. 11. 11.

Four Horses from different Stables and on different interests and intended to be bona-fide ridden out, to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

Entrance free: to close and name the day before the Meeting.

SECOND DAY, 23RD AUGUST.

1\. "Gujarat Cup"—Rs. 135 from the fund. Open to all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for inches give or take 14·2 to carry 11 stone, 3 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch. 2 mile. Entrance 1st August Rs. 10. Day before the race Rs. 15.

2\. "Sabarmuttee Plate"—Rs. 200 from the fund. A Steeple Chase for Arabs and Country-breds over the Ahmedabad Course. Arabs 11 stone, Country-breds 12 stone. Entrances 1st June Rs. 10; day before the race Rs. 20.

3\. "Pony Hurdle Race"—Rs. 125 from the fund. Catch weights over 10 stone 7 lbs. [illegible] mile. Entrances 1st June Rs. 5, 1st July Rs. 10, 1st August Rs. 15.

THIRD DAY, 25TH AUGUST.

1\. "Hack Race"—Rs. 100 from the fund. Weight for age and class raised 4 stone. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Horses competing in this race are not eligible to run in other races, unless specified.

2\. "Gujarat Hunt Cup"—Rs. 150 from the fund, for all bona-fide hunters that have hunted not less than 10 times in the Bombay Presidency during the past season. A steeple chase distance about 3 miles. Entrance Rs. 5. Arabs and Country-breds 11 stone; Walers 12·7. In case any doubt should arise as to whether a horse has been hunted or no, owners must come provided with certificates.

3\. "Chargers Stakes"—Rs. 100 from the fund. Open to all horses regularly ridden as chargers since 1st June 1877. Arabs and Country-breds to carry 11 stone. Walers 12 stone 7 lbs. ½ mile. Entrance [illegible] to 1st July, on and after that date Rs. 5.

4 or 5 additional races both on the flat and steeple chase courses will be published as soon as the terms are received from the "donors."

RULES.

1\. Local rules excepted W. I. T. C. rules to be in force.

2\. Owners and riders of horses or ponies running to be members of the Services in Government employ or of any recognized club or European Gentlemen, residents or landed proprietors in Gujarat, Kattywar or Deesa.

3\. Entries for races for which no time is fixed in the terms of the race, must reach the Honorary Secretary by 6 a. m. the day before the race.

4\. Owners of horses running, to subscribe at least Rs. 30 to the fund, and of ponies Rs. 15; the [illegible] subscription to include the lower.

5\. According to amount of funds additions to or deductions from public money will be made in the direction of the stewards.

6\. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start or the public money will be withheld. If 2 horses start the second saves his stakes.

7\. Horses and Ponies will be measured on the course on a day to be named hereafter by the stewards.

8\. C. B.'s born and bred in Kattywar and Gujarat allowed 7 lbs. Handicaps and Pony races excepted.

9\. The stewards have the power to substitute fresh races for any of the above not filling, or to change the order of running of any of the races.

10\. The decision of the stewards to be final.

11\. All races to be ridden in colour; colours to be declared at the time of entrance.

12\. The length of the Ahmedabad course is about a mile and a half.

13\. Objections as to weight or qualifications must be made in writing to the Race Secretary prior to the race for which the objection is made, being run off.

14\. Any one lodging an objection must deposit Rs. 25 at the same time with the Race Secretary. This sum may be forfeited should the stewards decide that the objection is frivolous.

15\. 5 per cent. to be deducted from all lotteries for the benefit of the fund.

16\. Winners of public money to carry the following penalties: once 4 lbs., twice or oftener, 7 lbs. Half penalties [illegible] rule does not apply to races when there are no entrances.

17\. Every owner of horses, except those running in the Hacks or Chargers Course fee Rs. 5.

18\. All nominations, correspondence, &c. to be addressed to The Honorary Secretary Gujarat Races, Ahmedabad.

JOHN JOPP,
Honorary Secretary.

THE "INDIAN CHARIVARI."

The last *Indian Charivari* comes to us as usual replete with good things. The coloured cartoon, "Billiards in Ermine," represents of course Justice Roberts, of the Calcutta High Court, and reflects considerable credit upon the facile pencil of "Jeca." The illustrations in this number are, on the whole, very good; but the principal caricature—Lord Lytton as cheap jack issuing the new loan—is somewhat marred by the features of the principal character being extremely unlike the original. When we consider the difficulties which lie in the path of our Indian "Punch," we cannot avoid bestowing the praise well-merited by the strenuous efforts evidently made by the proprietors and staff to make the journal one worthy of its name.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met again on Saturday morning in the Council Hall, Poona. All the hon. members who attended on the previous day were again present.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik's amendments were proceeded with. The hon. gentleman said that amendments numbered 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 on the notice paper all related to chapter X, and it would save time if the Council would permit him to move them together. When this chapter was first introduced into the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Chapman, who then had charge of it, proposed to adopt a limit of five years' as possession to entitle the holder of land to exemption from the payment of land revenue. Mr. Chapman said the only new part of the chapter was contained in sections 162 to 179 (as they were then numbered), which related to claims to uncultivated land in villages, towns, and cities and it would be observed that five years' occupation from the passing of the Bill would give a prescriptive title, and added that he did not imagine any objection could be taken to that on the score of liberality. He (Mr. Mandlik) had inquired into this subject since the Bill went before the Select Committee, and he found that the people, at least the *Naicars* and *Baghdars*, had been reported by Government officers to be proprietors of their sites as much as other proprietors of private lands in other parts of the country. The contention that Government had no connection with the land of the country, which he had advocated, was strengthened by a variety of testimony to which he had alluded at a previous sitting of the Council [illegible] disposed. The only material, it somewhat [illegible] nature that was placed before the Select Committee was in the shape of reports from some of the collectors in Guzerat. When the whole of this subject was considered, and well-considered, by the Council in 1868, they came to the unanimous conclusion, on the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Ellis, that five years' possession was to be the limit to entitle a man to exemption. No strong evidence to the contrary had yet come before them, and he would request the Council, in a matter of this kind, if it were necessary, to stretch a point in favour of rights of long duration, and not to disturb what had never hitherto been disturbed, at least during the currency of the British *raj*. The hon. gentleman then formally moved the following amendments, viz:—

"That section 203 A. be omitted;"

"That section 203 B. stand as follows:—'In towns and cities to which Bombay Act I. of 1865 or IV. of 1868 has been applied, the existing exemption of lands which have not hitherto been used for purposes of agriculture only from payment of land-revenue shall be continued: 1st.—If such lands are situated in any town or city where there has been in former years a survey, which Government recognize for the purposes of this section, and are shown in the maps or other records of such survey as being held wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land-revenue; 2nd.—If such lands have been held wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land-revenue for a period of not less than five years before the application of Bombay Act I. of 1865 or IV. of 1868 to such town or city; 3rd.—If such lands for whatever period held, have been held wholly or partially exempt from payment of land revenue under a deed of grant or of confirmation issued by an officer whom Government recognize as having been competent to issue such deed;'"

"That section 203 C. stand as follows:—'In villages, towns, and cities to which Bombay Act I. of 1865 or Bombay Act IV. of 1868 has not been applied, the existing exemption of such lands from payment of land-revenue shall be continued if they have been held wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land-revenue for a period of not less than five years before the passing of this Act;'"

"That in section 203 D, line 3, instead of the word 'summary' be inserted the word formal, and that remaining words of the section after the word 'inquiry' in the same line be omitted;"

And "that section 203 E. be omitted."

The Hon. Mr. Rogay begged to support the amendments proposed by the Hon. Mr. Mandlik. These amendments involved the question of village sites, which Mr. Mandlik had so forcibly shown and he believed to the satisfaction of the Council, to be private property. It was evident that in 1868, the arguments now urged by the Hon. Rao Sahib were considered to be good ones, and a limit of five years was then liberally fixed as the term of possession to obtain prescriptive rights. He thought that it had never been intended by the Survey Act to settle the titles of private property, but that Act was only intended to map out the country to facilitate the collection of the revenue. Having the fact of the passing of the Act of 1868 and the discussions that took place in the Council at that time before their eyes, he did not think it would be right to make either retrospective or prospective the law so [illegible] retrospective laws never ought to be passed unless there were very grave special reasons. They had been condemned by Legislatures, and Lord Macaulay, commenting on the laws of the 16th century, had written that "retrospective laws are very mischievous and a curse to the people." He therefore submitted that it was against the principles of revenue jurisprudence to pass a retrospective law. He had no doubt that any law, whether retrospective or prospective, if it was a Government measure, would be passed through the Bombay Legislative Council, as the Council is composed chiefly of members of the Executive Government who support a Government measure, whether they like it or not, because they are bound to support it. The divisions on the amendments proposed at the sitting of the previous day showed that the Council were voting as on a party question, the European members voting on one side and the natives on the other. The latter were in a minority and might anticipate defeat always, and knowing this, it was their duty to bring to the notice of H. E. the President and the other hon. members of the Council what their opinions were, because directly and indirectly, they and their poor countrymen would be the sufferers if injurious laws were passed through the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said he did not now propose to reply to the arguments urged against the chapter. He had no doubt that a great many, if not all, could be very easily refuted; but at present he merely proposed that the sections as drafted should be passed provisionally, in order that they might go before the country and the officials throughout the Presidency, and that a full discussion might be raised. At present the Council's hands were tied.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the Legislative Department referred a matter to the Government of India recently regarding the Mamlatdars' Courts Bill, and an answer was received stating that it was irregular and must be done by the Executive Government.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay asked if the hon. member preferred to leave this matter in the hands of the Executive Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.—At present we are bound by the orders of the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay thought that to postpone the consideration of this matter or to pass the sections provisionally was not so desirable a course as to decide the point at once.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee expressed a similar opinion. The hon. mover, he said, had given the Council what he thought was the chief reason why the chapter had been framed as it then stood when he said the house sites in villages went along with the land to be cultivated. That might be right in the case of some villages, but he could not imagine the whole of India being without villages and the people applying to the Government for land to settle upon. The tillers of the soil must have lived in the country and have been possessed of village sites long before any Government settlement existed. The enactment of law contained in this 10th chapter was a complete innovation. Whoever started the idea of calling all the village sites Government land and of getting revenue out of them at some future date probably considered it was a very happy thought, but he (Mr. Bengallee) was not of that opinion. The effect would be to take away from the people their *gharband* as the Hon. Rao Saheb had said at a former meeting of the Council, and that would be regarded rather a peculiar instance of the friendly policy of the Government towards the poorer classes of this country.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said that if the amendments he had proposed were passed provisionally, as well as the sections as drafted, he should have no objection to the course suggested by Mr. Rogers being followed. All that he proposed was in the same spirit in which the original Act of 1868 was passed, and speaking for himself, he did not see that any evidence had been produced, on which the Government of India could adopt a different policy.

The Hon. Col. Anderson thought it would be a very conclusive point to show that there was no proprietary right in village sites. There were constantly to be met with throughout the country what were called *bayharai* villages, or villages that had been deserted, some recently and some formerly, either because the site had proved unhealthy, or in consequence of decrease of population and the amalgamation of two villages, or for some other reason, and no one ever heard of a claim being made to an atom of land in a *bayharai* village. If there was any claim to such land extending beyond the mere use of it while occupied as house sites such claims must have been made. And, besides, it would by no means follow that because there might be a proprietary right the property would be free from taxation. In Native States, a house tax—a tax on the *gharband*—was a universal impost.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee.—In villages?

The Hon. Col. Anderson said yes, in villages. In Mysore it was a very considerable item of revenue; it existed in Kolhapore and Junaghur, and he believed that it was the custom throughout every one of the Southern Mahratta States. He believed it had disappeared from Bombay in consequence of the policy of 1844, but according to the custom of the country everywhere, it was the common tax of all the taxes that were levied. He might mention another point with reference to a proprietary right to a particular house site. If a man was allowed to squat in a village, and his house fell down, he would no doubt be allowed to rebuild it, but if he did not choose to rebuild it, he could not put in a claim to the ground on which it had stood. That was the case in villages, though of course circumstances might be different in large cities. Nothing like proprietary rights in village house sites had existed in former times, and any attempt to put it forward now was an innovation.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said he did not desire to say anything about Native States. Analogies of that kind might be drawn both ways, as a man to whom there was so little in common between British subjects and the subjects of the Native States, he thought he might be excused if he declined to enter into that part of the arguments adduced by the Hon. Colonel Anderson. In reference to the hon. member's statements about village sites, however, he would beg to refer the Council to the conclusive replies as to *mirasdars* and their holdings and lands, which were collected by Mountstuart Elphinstone and published in one of the four volumes of selections from the India House, and to the documentary evidences collected by one of the collectors of Poona, Captain Henry Dundas Roberts. Besides, to go no farther than recent reports, he had in his hand Mr. Pedder's report on the Kaira Collectorate, in which he discussed the whole question of the position and condition of the people living in the villages of that district, and on such evidence as he could collect by going from village to village, combatted the idea which appeared to have been started that they were merely descendants of some person who, at some remote period, had farmed the Government revenue of the village. They were really, Mr. Pedder found, descendants of a family or families who had settled there and had themselves formed the villages. The argument regarding *bayharai* sites branched into an entirely different subject. Wherever there was no proprietor to own any particular land, no doubt the sovereign was the proprietor, and he had no objection to the disposal of such sites being regulated by Government in any manner they pleased.

The amendments, on being put to the vote collectively, were lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting being—For:—The Hon'bles V. N. Mandlik, M. A. Rogay, Becherdass Ambaidass, and S. S. Bengallee; Against:—H. E. Sir Chas. Staveley, the Hon'bles A. Rogers, J. Gibbs, Major Gen. Kennedy, the Advocate General, E. W. Ravenscroft and Col. Anderson.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik had given notice of his intention to move four amendments to sections 212, 230, 237 G., and 283, all relating to the insertion of the word "Government" and the omission of the word "alienated" as describing certain lands to be affected by those sections. The hon. gentleman now said that after the divisions that had taken place already, he did not wish to press these amendments, and they were accordingly withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved collectively four amendments to sections 107, 118 A., 123 D. and 123 E., and relating to the question of the assessment of lands formed by alluvion or diluvion. The amendments were—to section 107.

"(a) Omit the following clause in lines 10 and 11 of para. 1 of this section, viz. 'if it attaches itself to alienated land.'

(b) Omit the following from lines 20 and 21 of para 2:—'And if the portion on either side adjoin [illegible]

(c) Substitute the following for paragraph [illegible]

'But the last two rules shall not apply to any new land which may attach itself to an alienated holding, if the area of such alienated holding has been at any time fixed and recorded in any sanad or grant granted to the holder by competent authority.'

(d) Omit paragraphs 4 and 5 of this section.

(e) Omit para. 7 of this section."

To section 118 A.—"that the whole section be omitted;"

To section 123 D.—"that the whole section be omitted;"

And to section 123 E.—"that the whole section be omitted."

Mr. Mandlik explained that these sections as drafted made a distinction between holdings that were exempt from payment of land revenue and holdings that were not exempt, and he failed to see why one class of holdings should be treated in respect of land formed by alluvion or diluvion more favourably than another. Clause 1 of section 107 said that "land formed on the shore of the sea or on a bank of a river, or creek by the gradual accretion of particles, or by the water gradually receding, shall, if it attaches itself to alienated land, be deemed to be an increment to the holding to which it attaches itself and shall vest in the holder of the said land, subject to the same conditions and restrictions in respect of his tenure thereof as are applicable to his original estate," whereas, according to section 123 D., "When it appears to the Collector that the occupancy of land which has been formed by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or of the sea, and which vests under section 107 in Government, may, with due regard to the interests of the public revenue, be disposed of in perpetuity he shall, in the case of land, such as is described in clause four of section 107, offer the prior right of occupancy to the holder of the alienated land to which the said land is attached or which it adjoins, and in the case of any other land shall offer such right to the occupant, if any, of the unalienated land to which the said land is attached, or which it adjoins." Then came rules as to how much the holder was to get for nothing and how much he was to pay for. The Council would observe that if a man lost all his land, he did not get anything,—he could not expect to be re-imbursed because he had sustained a loss by the operation of natural causes. If there was an accession to his land by such causes, no doubt the State was entitled to levy an additional tax; but he submitted that if an alienated landholder was allowed an advantage the landholder who paid revenue to Government ought to have the same advantage. Moreover, a man might not be expected to pay on such an addition to his land if it came to more than one-fourth, or one-tenth, or some such proportion. If islands were thrown up in a river or in the sea they belonged to Government, and with such cases he would not wish to interfere, but they were a different class of property entirely to land formed on the banks of rivers and on the seashore, &c. What he wished to urge was that the holders of all lands, whether alienated or not, should be treated in the same way as regarded accessions to their lands that were due to the operation of natural causes.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay begged to support his honourable friend's proposition, and was of opinion that the arguments he had advanced were so conclusive that they could not be denied. He (Mr. Rogay) could not [illegible] making a distinction in this respect between alienated and unalienated lands. At Mahim some thousands of square yards of land had been washed away and the people had to suffer, and if they were to get any fresh lands by natural causes, he thought they ought to reap the advantage of the increment, as they had to sustain the losses by encroachments. He admitted that as the area of the ground increased the State would have a right to levy increased dues, but he did not see any reason for making a distinction between alienated and unalienated lands. He could not vote for the sections as drafted, and had much pleasure in supporting Mr. Mandlik's amendments.

(To be continued.)

THE INTENTIONS OF RUSSIA.

An apparently official communication has been sent to the newspapers from St. Petersburg through Reuter's agency. It runs thus:—

It is stated in official circles here that the Russian ambassadors in London, Vienna, and Berlin have returned to their posts without having received instructions to enter into any special negotiations. On the other hand, by intercourse with their own Government they have been placed in a position to represent with great exactness to the Governments to which they are accredited the views which prevail here since the outbreak of the war. They will, moreover, be in a position to disseminate the reassuring conviction that Russia does not aim at a political transformation of the map of the East, but that Russia's aims, on the contrary, remain the same as heretofore—namely, to protect the Christians in the East, and to obtain for them, by means of political guarantees, those concessions which were declared by the European Powers, in two Conferences, to be urgently required. It is further declared that, as far as Russia is concerned, the entrance of revolutionary insurrections into the war will be opposed. The Russian Government will also endeavour to prevent the participation of vassal and neighbouring States, as it has succeeded up to the present, by earnestness and determination in avoiding the recommencement of the Servo-Turkish war. Nothing is further removed from the intentions of the Russian Government than to cause fresh European complications. Russia has not changed her purposes since the conference, although she has been forced into the war, her efforts will be employed in the same direction as formerly, and will be pursued with energy. For the eventual solution, however, the co-operation of the other Powers were remains by no means excluded. Nothing is stated here about a conference of ambassadors at the headquarters on the Danube, but it is not improbable that the Emperor will, at receptions, take the opportunity to give expression to his unaltered personal intentions.

The *Times* publishes the following from a correspondent at Paris:—

The communication of which Count Schouvaloff is known to be the bearer will be almost immediately in the hands of the British Cabinet. "It is not a note in the diplomatic sense of the word, nor is it an answer to the English note, but it is a letter from Prince Gortchakoff in reply to the letter of Lord Derby which Count Schouvaloff took with him to St. Petersburg. In this letter Lord Derby drew the attention of Russia to the various points where English interests would be affected if Russian action extended so far. They were mentioned by Mr. Cross in his speech, and are the Suez Canal and Egypt, Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and the Persian Gulf. The letter of Prince Gortchakoff successively takes up these five points, and explains that Russia does not mean to interfere with any one of them. As regards the Suez Canal, its great international and commercial importance is acknowledged by Prince Gortchakoff, and the most positive assurance is given that Russia does not intend in any way to touch it. As to Egypt, Russia, indeed, thinks herself entitled as a matter of right, to carry war thither, as forming part of Turkish territory, but explains that, in point of fact, Egypt, lying so far from the range of her military operations, any action in that direction has never been even taken into consideration. This is even more the case as regards the Persian Gulf, which lies entirely remote from her present field of operations. With respect to the Dardanelles, Russia thinks that so important a maritime passage, forming the connecting link between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, must always be regulated by international agreement, and not by one or another Power alone. As for Constantinople, she disclaims any intention of acquiring it for herself, though at the same time she could not consent to its possession by any other Christian Power. As regards any temporary occupation of that place which may become necessary and ensue in the course of the Russian military achievements, the communication is silent. The Prince's letter goes on to say that Russia has remained true to her programme, and is aiming only at improving the condition of the Christians in Turkey, which can only be done by coercing the Porte, since the Porte refused to follow the unanimous advice of the Powers. As soon as Russia shall have achieved this by her arms she will fall back on the resolutions of the Constantinople Conference, and consider for such guarantees as will insure the efficacy of the reforms, asking the Powers to take up the thread where it was broken by the dissolution of the Conference."

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious complaints and irregularities of the system, produced by deprived or over abundant bile, can always be corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are everywhere admired for their rare combination of mildness and power; for though they conquer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, they never weaken the stomach or nerves [illegible] any interruption of ordinary duties or amusements. On the contrary, they increase energy and the appetite, strengthen the organs of digestion, give increased energy and [illegible] all the [illegible] one [illegible] for [illegible] speedily discover what a happy revolution these Pills have the power to effect in the human system.

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THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

We hear from Cronstadt that the Russian squadron for the Mediterranean was to have left that port on June 6, but at the last moment orders were received countermanding the departure. It is now to remain ready to proceed to sea at a moment's notice. The Peter the Great got up steam, and the engines are now entirely finished. There are, however, a great number of defects in the hull, which will require to be made good before the vessel can go on foreign service. The two broadside ships Kremel and Ne-tron-menya, which have been stated in this country as having been added to the Mediterranean squadron, are not to leave the Baltic this year on account of the defective condition of their boilers. Intense dissatisfaction exists in the Russian navy at the wretched condition of the fleet, which it is asserted has been neglected in order to carry out the pet schemes of Admiral Popoff. The two circular ironclads, lying inactive in the Black Sea, cost more than any vessel in the English service and are of scarcely any use to the Russian Government. Besides being leaky, the ventilating arrangements on board are very unsatisfactory, and the vessels are altogether disapproved of by Russian naval officers. The assertion made by an eminent ship constructor in the *Times* that Admiral Hobart Pasha was afraid to enter the Black Sea harbour to encounter these craft has caused great merriment in Russia, where the statement in question is spoken of as a delicious piece of irony.—*The Globe.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Correspondence with regard to the Suez Canal was issued on Tuesday, June 5. Reference was made to it in the House of Commons:—

No. 1.

"The Earl of Derby to Lord Lyons.

"Foreign Office, May 16.

"My Lord,—M. de Lesseps called upon me at the Foreign Office on the 10th inst., having, as he stated, come expressly from Paris to lay before Her Majesty's Government a project for regulating the passage of ships of war through the Suez Canal.

"I received him in company with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he handed to me the draught project of which I enclose a copy.

"After some conversation, I told him that the question of the position of the Suez Canal under present circumstances was a difficult and delicate one, and that I could not then say more than that the project which he had been good enough to submit to me should have full consideration.

"Her Majesty's Government have since carefully considered the project, and have come to the conclusion that the scheme proposed in it for the neutralization of the Canal by an International Convention is open to so many objections of a political and practical character that they could not undertake to recommend it for the acceptance of the Porte and the Powers.

"Her Majesty's Government are, at the same time, deeply sensible of the importance to Great Britain and other neutral Powers of preventing the Canal being injured or blocked up by either of the belligerents in the present war and your Excellency is at liberty to inform M. de Lesseps that Her Majesty's Government has intimated to the Russian Ambassador that an attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as a menace to India, and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world. I added that on both those grounds any such step—which Her Majesty's Government hope and fully believe there is no intention on the part of either belligerent to take—would be incompatible with the maintenance by Her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality.

"Her Majesty's Government will cause the Porte and the Khedive to be made acquainted with the intimation thus conveyed to the Russian Government and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and Agent in Egypt will be instructed to state that Her Majesty's Government will expect that the Porte and the Khedive will on their side abstain from impeding the navigation of the Canal, or adopting any measures likely to injure the Canal or its approaches, and that Her Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to permit the Canal to be made the scene of any combat or other warlike operations.

"In stating this to M. de Lesseps your Excellency will explain that Her Majesty's Government have thus taken the initiative in regard to the protection of the Canal on account of the pressing necessity, as regards British interests, of maintaining the security of the Canal, and they do not doubt that if the Canal were to be seriously menaced the French and other Governments would adopt a similar course.—I am, &c. "DERBY."

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

"Memorandum by M. de Lesseps."

"The very clear declaration made by the English Government in the two Houses of Parliament of its resolution to maintain the freedom of the passage of the Suez Canal for its men-of-war has led me to believe that there might now be an opportunity of concluding an agreement with other Governments on this subject.

"As president of the financial company with which England is connected, I submit to Lord Derby a project simply expressing my personal views, which I have reason to believe the Duc Decazes would be disposed to adhere to after a private conversation which I had with him yesterday morning.

"Should the British Minister not think it well to initiate negotiations with the other Cabinets, I would make at Paris, to the representatives of the several Powers interested, the overtures which I have made to Lord Derby and the Duc Decazes.

"FERD. DE LESSEPS."

"London, May 10, 1877."

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

"International Agreement as to the passage of Ships of War through the Suez Canal."

"Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 the complete liberty of passage through the Maritime Canal and the ports connected with it has been respected for State vessels as well as for merchant ships, even on the part of belligerent Powers at the time of the Franco-German War.

"The Governments of —— now agree to maintain the same liberty to all national or commercial vessels, what[illegible] understood that national ships will be subject to the measures which the territorial authority may take to prevent ships in transit from disembarking on Egyptian territory any troops or munitions of war."

No. 2.

"The Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard."

"Foreign Office, May 16.

"Sir,—I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, respecting a project, of which a copy is also inclosed, communicated to me by M. de Lesseps, for the neutralization of the Suez Canal.

"Your Excellency will see that Her Majesty's Government have declined to adopt that project, but have informed M. de Lesseps of the intimation made by Her Majesty's Government to the Russian Ambassador that an attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded by Her Government as a menace to India, and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world, and that on both these grounds any such step—which Her Majesty's Government hope and fully believe there is no intention on the part of either belligerent to take—would be incompatible with the maintenance by Her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality.

"I have to request your Excellency to acquaint the Porte with the intimation thus conveyed to the Russian Government, and to state that Her Majesty's Government will expect that the Porte and the Khedive will, on their side, abstain from impeding the navigation of the Canal, or adopting any measures likely to injure the Canal or its approaches, and that Her Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to permit the Canal to be made the scene of any combat or other warlike operations.

"I have addressed a similar despatch to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. I am, &c.,

"DERBY."

* A similar despatch was addressed to Mr. Vivian.

PARIS, June [illegible]

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company was held here to-day and was unusually well attended. Her Majesty's Government was specially represented at the meeting by Mr. Adams, the First Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris. On platform occupied by the members of the Board, near to M. de Lesseps were the English Directors—Colonel Stokes, Mr. Rivers Wilson and Mr. Standen. M. de Lesseps' Report to the shareholders stated that the net profit of last year had exceeded 2,000,000*f*., an amount which would enable the Company to pay a dividend of 3f. 95c. per share. The dividend paid last year had been only 1f. 88c. per share. During the first five months of the current year the number of ships passing through the Canal had increased nearly 9 per cent. on that of the similar period of 1876. The largest ship which had hitherto passed through the Canal was an English steamer of about 5,000 tons, while another English steamer passed easily from one sea to the other drawing 24½ft. (7 metres 50) of water. Two questions which had remained unsettled with the Egyptian Government had now been amicably arranged with England. By these arrangements, on the one hand, Her Majesty's Government, specially represented at the shareholders' meetings as proprietors of 176,602 shares, would deliberate and vote with a maximum of ten votes; and on the other, the capital of each of the 176,602 shares which might be redeemed would be handed over to the English Government, the revenue of this capital to be invested in English Consols for the benefit of the *Syndicat* of the Company till the end of the period of regular depreciation—that is to say, for eight years, unless in the meantime parties should desire the question to be decided by a judgment.

The most interesting part of this year's Report was that referring to the situation of the Canal as affected by the War. M. de Lesseps had been in England to consider this question with Her Majesty's Ministers. In the course of last month several shareholders had manifested alarm as to the danger of interruption which the navigation of the Canal ran amid the events passing in the East. He hastened to London in order to come to some understanding with Her Majesty's Ministers on a question so important for the Company. The proposition to maintain by a general agreement the complete freedom of navigation in the Canal which had existed since its opening in 1869 had been seriously considered, and on his return he received the following declaration from Lord Derby:—

"Any attempt to blockade or hamper by any means whatsoever the Canal or its approaches would be considered by Her Majesty's Government as a menace to India, and as a serious injury to trade in general. From these two considerations, any such act, which Her Majesty's Government hopes and trusts neither of the belligerents will commit, would be incompatible with the maintenance by Her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality."

Lord Lyons, on making this declaration to the Company, had added that Her Majesty's Government was glad to see that it agreed with the French Cabinet in all that concerned the Canal. "Henceforth," the Report concluded, "the Canal created by your capital and sustained by your union and perseverance will remain outside political complications, because it has now become indispensable to the relations of all nations."

After [illegible] the Report, M. de Lesseps observed, amid general applause, that the attitude of the British Government and its categorical declaration were certainly preferable to the scheme of international guardianship he had himself proposed in London.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.

The Sultan has received a despatch from the Khedive, of Egypt intimating, in view of the declaration contained in Lord Derby's despatch of May 16 relative to the navigation of the Suez Canal, that if the Porte should refuse the Russian Navy the right of passage through the Canal, it would be necessary to send some Turkish men-of-war to defend the entrance to the Canal.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN PICCADILLY

As the Countess of Clancarty was driving through Piccadilly on the evening of the 7th June, with her maid and child, on their way to the park, the horses of the carriage suddenly took fright and, the coachman losing all control over them, started off in a canter and ran full tilt against the lamps which stand in the middle of the thoroughfare near Half Moon-street. The coachman was flung right over the horses' heads on to the road, and received a bad cut on the back of the head, while the footman had his hip dislocated. The carriage was smashed, and one of the horses so badly hurt that it had to be killed immediately. Fortunately, the other occupants of the carriage escaped unhurt. The countess proceeded home in a cab, and the coachman and footman were conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where their wounds were promptly attended to. No apprehensions are entertained as to the recovery of the footman, and though the coachman is suffering from a bad contused wound, a favourable opinion is entertained of his case. Immediately on arriving at her residence the countess despatched a messenger to the hospital to inquire after the injured men.

THE OTTOMAN ARMY.

SHUMLA, May 23.

THE hostile operations of the combatants on the Danube have not yet really begun in earnest, the Russian leaders, in the four weeks' interval since the declaration of war, having contented themselves with directing the strategic advance of their armies to the valley of the Danube, and massing them in accordance with their plan of the campaign, particularly with a view to effecting a passage of the great river. The Turks, on their part, have quietly set about their military preparations, which are not yet, however, near completion, and they have busied themselves with the distribution of men and material along the extended frontier line of defence with a view to resist the hostile tide.

The Turkish leaders on reaching the European seat of war addressed themselves to the task of preventing the passage of the Danube, and, in the event of the river being forced, of barring the progress of the invading hosts across the Balkans; but, without stopping to examine how it is designed that this programme should be carried, I will briefly glance at a few of the elements requisite for defensive warfare and examine the chances with which the combatants are about to do battle. Among these requisite elements is the force represented by the army itself, its commanders, and the fortifications of important [illegible] positions capable of offering resistance. The [illegible] an army is dependent on its numbers, on the [illegible] with which the various [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], and on the moral [illegible] the men.

According to the most trustworthy [illegible] the present strength of the Turkish Army [illegible] exclusive of the Reserves in course of formation on the other side of the Balkans, amounts to 230 battalions of infantry, 72 squadrons of horse, 360 cannon, and about 8,000 fortress artillery and engineers. Of these, 45 battalions are stationed at Widdin, 36 at Rustchuk, 65 at Shumla, 28 at Varna, and 36 at Silistria. The remaining 20 battalions are divided between Nicopolis, Sistova, Turtukai, the Dobrudscha, and various places of more or less importance in Danubian Bulgaria. Now, every battalion, on the average, may be assumed to contain at most 750 men. The contributions from Nish, it is true, are considerably below this standard; but, on the other hand, numerous Redif battalions have 1,000 men, and even more. It will, therefore, follow that the total number of infantry is about 172,500, and of cavalry—reckoning 100 to the squadron—7,200. Accordingly, it would seem that the Army of the Danube, including fortress artillery and engineers, is close upon 200,000 strong. If we now examine the constitution of this army with a view to discover the relative numbers in it of the various branches of the service, a simple arithmetical calculation will show that for every 1,000 foot soldiers there are 2 1-3 cannon; and that the proportion between foot and horse insisted upon by modern military science is not observed. In this respect it is required that for every 1,000 foot soldiers there shall be three guns, and that the cavalry must be from one-ninth to one-eleventh of the Infantry. Hence it follows that the Turkish Army of the Danube is slightly deficient in Artillery, and very deficient with respect to Cavalry. The cause of this is exclusively a want of money. The Turkish Government have still parked at To[illegible], more than 400 breech-loading cannon, but they are lying idle for want of horses and harness, and there are multitudes of men well qualified to be cavalry, but there is no money to mount them. It is true the want of Cavalry is partly compensated for by the Circassians, who, it is well known, are excellent rough riders and peculiarly fitted for light service; and in order to add more coherency to their ranks, they are being assembled at Constantinople, Adrianople and Sofia, formed into regiments, and furnished with officers from the Regular Army. The number of the regiments will be about 25. But even supposing that these Circassian horsemen arrived in time at the seat of war, the Turkish Cavalry augmented by them would still hardly be numerous enough to compare with the greatly preponderating Russian horse.

The armament of the Turkish Army, as is well known, is all that is perfect. The greater number of the Redif battalions are provided with Martini-Henry rifles, while the rest of the Infantry and the Mustahfiz, or Militia, in course of formation, are armed with Snider weapons. The guns of the Artillery are mostly of the Krupp make, and the Cavalry, in addition to sabres, carry Winchester carbines. The horses of the latter, with the exception of the Arabian regiments, which are all well mounted, are but of middling quality. As regards drill and training, the Turkish troops only partially answer to the requirements of modern tactics and the Artillery alone seems to have had a thorough course of practical instruction. The disadvantages, however, attendant on the imperfect training of the Infantry is partly made up for by the habitual coolness and obedience to orders displayed by the Turkish soldier. The Cavalry ride badly, and appear to have had little training, and we trust that their deficiency in drill is to some extent supplied by dash and gallantry, they would be [illegible] to do their duty.

Organization was always one of the weak points of the Turkish Army, and this deficiency will [illegible] severely felt during the present war, where there is such a want of everything that is indispensable to tactical unity and system. Until within a few weeks ago there were no Divisions, no Brigades, no commanders [illegible] knowing from whom they had to receive orders or to whom they should report their doings. It is true that after the declaration of war Divisions and Brigades were formed but this measure will be seen to have little practical value when it is considered that troops and commanders can be, and as a matter of fact are, changed about at the caprice of one superior officer, that in the Turkish army there is no such thing as an organized staff, and that the so-called Division or Brigade Staff is usually represented by the private secretary of the Brigadier or General of Division.

The moral agencies at work among the Turkish soldiers are such as it would be difficult to find more perfectly developed in any other European Army. The Turkish soldier [illegible] [illegible] upon to fight for, since [illegible] it concerns his very existence; and in the struggle he brings that [illegible] coolness which [illegible] the soldier; he is docile and well [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the greatest [illegible].

[illegible] Constantinople [illegible] all [illegible] movements are [illegible] and all orders affecting [illegible] the so-called "Council of War." [illegible] a number of Generals who [illegible] the hands of a few [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. The Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, is but the mere executor of the will of his body; it cannot be denied that he possesses military experience and is gifted with [illegible], but he is wholly wanting in those qualities which are imperatively demanded in the present crisis—a military energy and the power of resolution. For Abdul Kerim's post at the present moment a man is necessary who, in addition to military experience, is possessed of that daring energy of the kind which would incite him at decisive moments [illegible] the resolutions of the War Council, [illegible] him to persevere and carry out his own independent [illegible] action. To the natural incapacity of the [illegible] [illegible] in this respect must be added the [illegible] that he is not seconded by an General Staff. [illegible] Pasha, who was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Army, has taken up his permanent abode in Constantinople, and is to be found seated at the Board of the War Council. His presumable successor, Nedjib Pasha, has been appointed to the head of a division. Thus the old Commander-in-Chief, surrounded only by a [illegible] of [illegible], without counsel, without assistance, and without support, is completely thrown upon his own resources. We may possibly, however, see a better display of talent from the other Generals than the slight degree of training with which the majority of them is furnished would warrant us in expecting. Turkish officers as a rule [illegible] naturally gifted with a good military [illegible], which, coupled with their exceeding personal bravery, makes the want of professional training somewhat less perceptible.

Finally, as regards the fortresses in European Turkey, it must be admitted that incredible results have been accomplished. Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna—especially the last two places—now present quite a formidable appearance. The fortifications almost entirely consist of independent works, mostly built of earth, but they have been constructed in strict conformity with the principles of modern art, and with a regard to the nature of the ground and the increased range of guns. The equipment, too, leaves nothing to be desired. That the Russians will succeed, perhaps, too, at no distant date, in forcing their way over the river is more than probable, but it is equally certain that, in face of the tough and enduring qualities of the Turkish soldier in defensive warfare, they will with difficulty, and only after the spilling of much blood, force the barrier opposed to their onward progress in the shape of the fortresses of the Danube.—*Times.*

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